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"ITALIAN MOTHER AND CHILD," BY W. SAUCHON.



## THE CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN.

There are some States respecting which the old proverb may be affirmed with emphasis, "No news is good news." Spain is one of these. For some years past tidings from that country which had in them the least flavour of sensationalism were sure to have reference to some deplorable event. Since the occupation of the throne by Amadeo I. such party excitements as may have perturbed the public mind—and in Madrid, we need scarcely say, party excitements often rise to great violence—have been confined within constitutional limits, with a trivial exception, to which we shall presently advert. Consequently, Spain has been fortunate enough, during the interval, to be forgotten. France, meanwhile, has engrossed public attention; and France is not the happier for the distinction. Just within the last week or two, however, Spain has once more emerged from her temporary obscurity, not, this time, as it used to be, in blood-red colours, but in the half-subdued flush of a Ministerial crisis. In short, there have been hot debates in Congress, and, although the Cabinet has suffered no actual defeat, it appears to have been so disorganised as to have lost political confidence in itself and to have been more anxious to relieve itself of further responsibility by resignation of office than to consult the dignity of the Sovereign or to exemplify the spirit of the recently-adopted Constitution.

The Cabinet at Madrid is called a Cabinet of Conciliation. In other words, it is what we in this country should designate "a Coalition Ministry." It represents three sections of the dominant political party in Spain—the Unionists, the Progressists, and the Democrats. It is opposed, on the one hand by the Carlists, and on the other by the Republicans. The memory of General Prim, and the cruel position in which his death had placed the young King, were probably the external forces which drew together the heterogeneous elements of which it is composed, and the bond which prevented them from being driven asunder by mutual repulsion. Such a Ministerial coalition may be conceived of even in an old constitutional country like our own. It may be readily imagined how, in the presence of some imminent danger to the commonwealth, there might be in the same Cabinet the most conspicuous members of the Tory, Whig, and Radical parties. But, in the nature of things, such a political combination would not be likely to prove a happy one, nor to last longer than the necessity of the case might require. At any rate, this has happened in Spain. The first Ministry of King Amadeo has unquestionably done both Spain and its Monarch good service; but it has doubtless been able to do so only at the cost of internal struggles, both politically and personally repugnant to the views and feelings of its members.

A little incident in the capital, of no great moment in itself, seems to have brought to the experience of the King's Ministers a more vivid impression of the irreconcilability of their differences than of the weight of those reasons which should—for the time being, at least—have kept them together. The celebration of the Pope's jubilee was, in Madrid as elsewhere, taken advantage of by Legitimist politicians to turn a quasi-religious festival to account for promoting political—or, more correctly speaking, politico-sectional—objects. There were journals which, in the supposed interests of ex-Sovereigns or of expectant ones, did not scruple to use the ecclesiastical occasion of public rejoicing as an opportunity for heaping insult upon their opponents. Reckless scribes, with or without pecuniary inducements, stirred up agitation in the popular mind, and converted what might have been a harmless holiday into a somewhat formidable riot. The case came before the Congress just at a moment when the King's Ministers were anxiously intent upon carrying through the reply of Congress to the message from the Throne. The incident was one over which there were likely to have been strong difficulties in the Cabinet. Torn by dissensions within, and taken fiercely to task without, on account of a street riot which they had refused to join in provoking, but had energetically put down when provoked by indiscreet Legitimists, they probably saw enough to convince them that the temporary coalition could not become permanent, and got sufficiently excited to determine that, as soon as they could do so with honour, they would ask leave to withdraw from the posts they occupied.

The address responsive to the Message from the Crown was carried in Congress, after very warm debates, by 164 votes to 98—an ample majority, considering the existing state of parties; and 180 to 27, a much augmented majority, sanctioned the authority which the Government had demanded for the levy of 35,000 men to fill up the army. These indications of confidence having been obtained, and the menace of reproof for the riots in Madrid having been averted, the Serrano Cabinet tendered its resignation to the King. Amadeo, probably, was under well-informed and sagacious advice, or was better skilled in the knowledge of Constitutional principles and their proper application than any of the members of the Administration, and even than all of them put together. He expressed surprise at being asked to receive the resignations of his sworn servants without due reason assigned. The confidence of Parliament, he said, was the only thing that could indicate to him whether Ministers ought to continue at their posts or ought to leave them. He could not, therefore, accept resignations which evidently represented no expressed desire of the Congress. He yielded so far as to send for Senor Santa Cruz and Senor

Olozaga, the respective Presidents of the two Houses, that he might ascertain from undoubted sources of information whether the Ministerial resignations were due to any Parliamentary defeat; and, having learned that they were not, persisted in refusing to recognise them, requested that they should be withdrawn, and intimated that, should his Royal request fail, he would, however reluctantly, resort to command. Thus constrained, the Cabinet submitted the whole case to Congress and to the Senate. A vote of confidence was passed by the Senate in the proportion of three to one; and the Congress received the explanations of Ministers, and heard their determination (if they should receive assurances that they fairly represented the majority) to comply with the Royal wishes and to resume their positions, without offering any formal opposition. And so the Ministerial crisis is over.

This short passage of Spanish political history is of good augury. It may not speak much for the constitutional susceptibilities and sympathies of those adherents to the throne who stand upon its very steps; but it shows them as at least forgetting the bad habit of precipitating their political quarrels by a resort to force. It exhibits the King also in a most promising light—as being possessed of a clearer insight into, and as being more concerned to harmonise his proceedings with, the spirit of the Constitution than his official advisers. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with singular wisdom, firmness, and tact. His conduct has favourably impressed all parties. We cannot but hope that he may yet conquer the hearts of his subjects, and may lead them to a position of greater political security, quiet, and liberty than they have ever before enjoyed.

## "ITALIAN MOTHER AND CHILD."

We have remarked, in an article in the present Number on the German school, that the International Exhibition exemplifies a very small proportion of the more celebrated of the new race of artists in Germany who have won distinction, not, as formerly, for their mural works, but for their pictures in oil. The success with which oil painting has been cultivated in recent years at Düsseldorf, Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Weimar, and other art-centres, is a new feature in German art. Generally, the subjects of the oil painter are of more homely character than those of the mural painter; but not unfrequently they are derived from foreign sources—the fruits of the young painter's *wanderschaft*. The picture we have engraved is a case in point. It is by Herr Sauchon, a Prussian painter (not represented at Kensington), pupil of the great Düsseldorf school, who, like so many of his brethren, has travelled in Italy. We need hardly say that in this souvenir of South Italy he has rendered with feeling and taste, as well as perfect fidelity, the local type no less than the exceedingly picturesque Neapolitan female costume. The picture is engraved from E. Milster's fine series of photographs of paintings of the Berlin and Düsseldorf schools, published by the Berlin Photographic Company.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 6.

The elections have resulted largely in favour of the moderate Republican party, not merely so far as Paris is concerned, but also in the departments, and have had the beneficial effect of dispelling those fond dreams of a restored Monarchy or a revived Imperial dynasty with which the miserable episode of the Commune had inspired the Bourbon, Orleanist, and Bonapartist factions, whose ardour has been opportunely quenched. France has now before her a fair prospect of some years of internal peace and prosperity, in combination with an economical form of government, affording her every chance of rapidly resuming that position among the Powers of Europe from which, after twenty years' dependence on personal rule, she found herself so suddenly displaced. The Republicans, deeply dispirited merely a month ago, are jubilant at their success. "For the first time," says the *Siccle*, "the true France appears; the peasantry, the working classes, the citizens—the entire population, in fact—have joined together to defeat the machinations of the monarchical parties and to retain in the hands of the country the direction of its own destinies."

Out of 113 deputies elected, nearly three quarters are supporters of the programme of M. Thiers, in addition to which there are thirteen belonging to the Radical Republican party; whereas no more than three Orleanists, a couple of Legitimists, and a single Bonapartist have secured seats. Even priest-ridden Brittany refused to return the partisans of Henry V. Among the deputies returned for Paris is Gambetta, who, in spite of the unpopularity which resulted from the abortive dictatorship exercised by him at Tours and Bordeaux, managed to secure 114,800 votes. The deputy who headed the list, M. Wolowski, an able financier and distinguished political economist, polled 143,700. Among the other principal candidates elected is M. André, a well-known Protestant banker; M. Laboulaye, a writer of European reputation; M. de Plœue, deputy governor of the Bank of France, whose combined firmness and discretion largely contributed to save that institution during the régime of the Commune; M. de Pressensé, a distinguished Protestant pastor; M. Louvet, a late president of the Tribunal of Commerce, and former partisan of the Empire; General de Cissey, and Counts de Flaigny and d'Haussonville. Among the deputies returned for the departments M. Magne, one of Napoleon III.'s Finance Ministers, and General Faidherbe are the only two whose names are in any degree known to English readers. Now that the elections are over, and the results are such as to inspire confidence, it is expected that the state of siege will be raised, as a prelude to the Assembly proceeding to hold its sittings in Paris.

Count de Palikao has written a long letter to the president of the Committee appointed to inquire into the events of Sept. 4, in which he defends himself from the accusations made against him in General Trochu's recent speech, and attacks the Governor of Paris rather sharply in his turn.

It has been decided to proceed with the immediate restoration of the principal partially-destroyed public buildings in Paris, such as the Louvre, the Palais Royal, the Palais de Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, &c. The blown-up bridges over the Seine in the immediate vicinity of Paris are also about to be rebuilt; but as regards the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, the Ministry of Finance, and the Hotel of the Council of State, they will have to bide their time, and no doubt for some years

to come their blackened ruins—standing memorials of Communist rancour and revenge—will disfigure the heart of the elegant city which used to pride itself on being the capital of civilisation.

It appears tolerably certain that the long-talked-of court-martials for the trial of the insurgent prisoners will commence their sittings early next week. Even at the present time numerous arrests continue to be made in Paris, and scarcely a day passes without arms or petroleum being seized. On Monday several Remington rifles were discovered secreted in some cellars, and the day previously a number of women were arrested at Belleville, on petroleum and other inflammable substances being found in the houses occupied by them. An immense number of unprimed shells have also been discovered in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and shots are still occasionally fired on the military from behind the closed shutters of the houses in particular localities. The majority of the troops will shortly be withdrawn from Paris, but a garrison of some 40,000 men is to remain encamped, it is said, in the neighbourhood of Versailles and the capital.

Some little surprise was felt at the Chief of the Executive power entertaining the four Orleanist Princes—namely, the Comte de Paris, the Duc d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duc de Chartres—at dinner on the very eve of the elections. If, however, anything more was meant by Louis Philippe's wily ex-Minister than mere civility, the time for which was rather unfortunately chosen, it has been completely without effect.

An Embassy from Japan has arrived in Paris, the members of which just now find ample materials for that voluminous note-taking of which the Japanese visiting Europe generally appear to be so fond.

## SPAIN.

The Ministry remains in office, and Senor Moret has placed his financial propositions before the Cortes. The words of the new King addressed to the Cabinet when they offered their resignation deserve quotation. His Majesty said—"The Government possess all my confidence; but, as my confidence can only be merited by the Cabinet which also possesses that of the Parliament, the latter is the only thing that can indicate to me whether the present Ministers ought to continue in their posts, or ought to leave them. I profess blindly the religion of duty, and it is necessary others should profess it as well, and each one comply, on his own part, with the high and unavoidable duties marked by his respective position. As I said in a solemn moment that I would never attempt to impose myself on the noble Spanish people, so now I say I will never be wanting to what is ordered in the Constitution, the laws, and Parliamentary practices. While, therefore, I fulfil my duty, let everyone else do his."

## ITALY.

Rome has at length become the capital of Italy in good earnest. The transfer of the several Ministries of the Italian Government has taken place, and King Victor Emmanuel has gone to take up his abode at the new metropolis of his kingdom. On Sunday the King and Prince Humbert entered Rome. There were great demonstrations of joy on their arrival. A perfect shower of flowers fell upon the Royal carriage from all the windows in the streets through which it passed. The King had to appear several times on the balcony of the Royal residence. In the evening there was a great banquet. Afterwards his Majesty went to the Apollo Theatre and met with a splendid reception. The city was brilliantly illuminated. The King held a review of his army and the National Guard of Rome on Monday. The spectacle passed off very successfully. The Romans received the troops with enthusiasm. An imposing demonstration was made, on Tuesday, in front of the Quirinal Palace, by the working men's societies. A great number of flags was displayed, and the King, who appeared several times on the balcony, was loudly cheered. In the evening a brilliantly-attended ball was given by the municipality, and his Majesty was present. At eleven the King left for Florence.

## SWITZERLAND.

The National Council has decided upon postponing the discussion of the revision of the Federal Constitution until the meeting of the Federal Assembly, which is to be convoked for a special session on Nov. 6.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor was to have left Berlin for Hanover yesterday week, but, in consequence of an attack of rheumatism, the journey was relinquished. His Majesty is, however, reported much better.

The Emperor received the Crown Prince and Princess on Tuesday, to take leave of them on their departure for England. The Duke of Edinburgh, who has been visiting at Berlin, took leave of the Emperor at the same time.

An Imperial decree has been issued whereby the Emperor grants to Prince Bismarck the landed estate of Schwarzenbeck, in recognition of his services.

The 10th Army Corps, with the Crown Prince at their head, made a triumphal entry into Hanover last Saturday. In the evening the town was illuminated, and a banquet was given, at which the Crown Prince replied to the toast of the Emperor of Germany.

The triumphal entry into Stuttgart of the Wurtemberg troops took place on Thursday week. The houses were prettily decorated, and the streets were thronged.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Saturday's sitting of the Austrian Delegation the Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs came on for discussion. In the course of the debate, Count Beust stated that the Government continued systematically to pursue a peace policy, and would not depart from that policy in the future. He announced that "Austria's relations with foreign Powers were of a friendly character, and that he was convinced her relations with Russia would also become satisfactory." Count Beust concluded by moving that the fund placed at the disposal of the Ministry should be increased to 260,000 fl. This was passed, and the whole Budget was then agreed to.

The Budget was brought up on Tuesday for consideration in the Upper House. The House was very fully attended—the seats even of the Archdukes and Princes of the Church, who have absented themselves for several years, being occupied. The President of the Ministry, during the general debates on the Estimates, stated that, in consequence of the great historical events which have recently occurred, the chances of a peaceful settlement of pending questions was now greater than before. The Estimates for 1871 were adopted *en bloc*, and the financial law was passed without debate.

Mr. W. H. Gregory, M.P. for the county of Galway, will succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as Governor of Ceylon.

There was a ball at the Mansion House on Thursday week, at which 800 guests were present, and among them Prince Arthur, Lord and Lady Hatherley, and Earl and Countess Granville. His Royal Highness opened the ball with Miss Dakin, the Lord Mayor's daughter.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Corporation of the City has resolved to appoint, at a salary of £250 per annum, with residence, a superintendent of the new foreign cattle market at Deptford.

The Royal Institute of British Architects held a conversation on Thursday week, at their rooms in Conduit-street, which were filled by a large and distinguished company.

Early on Monday morning a fire broke out in 54, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. The building and its contents were burnt out, and several adjoining houses were injured.

Some of the American residents in London celebrated, on Tuesday evening, the anniversary of Independence Day by a banquet at the Langham Hotel. General Schenck, the United States Minister, also gave a reception.

The National Choral Society, under Mr. G. W. Martin's direction, repeated the performances of "The Messiah" at the Royal Albert Hall, on Monday, to be followed by Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Haydn's "Creation" on succeeding Mondays.

Mackie's steam type composer, which attracts much attention in the International Exhibition, is to be surpassed by one, made by the same inventor, to set four columns of the *Times* per hour.

A conversazione was given, on Tuesday, in the conservatory at the Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington, by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, president of the society, who, unhappily, was unable, owing to a severe cold, to be present.

The committee representing the proprietors of Drury-Lane Theatre has, with the consent of the lessee, Mr. Chatterton, accepted a proposal made by the friends of the late Mr. Balfe to place in the vestibule of that theatre a statue to the late popular composer.

The annual fête in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, situated at Twickenham, took place, on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace. There are at present fifty children in the orphanage, with a prospect of the number being more than doubled by this time next year.

At the general monthly meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain (Sir Henry Holland, Bart., president, in the chair), the special thanks of the members were returned for donations to "the fund for the promotion of experimental researches," and to Lord Lindsay for a valuable telescope.

Lady Bouchier has established a Home for Invalids at Hampton Court. It is intended solely for convalescents and respectable women from London, of the class of servants, needlewomen, tradespeople, &c.; and is entirely under her own superintendence, without subscriptions. There is a weekly charge for the invalids to pay for themselves, or a slightly higher charge for ladies to pay who wish to send invalids.

The distribution of the prizes of merit to the pupils of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools took place, last Saturday, in the large hall of the building, which is situated on Russell-hill, Caterham Junction. The presentation took place at the hands of Mr. Leaf, who found an appropriate sentence of congratulation for each recipient. Mr. Morley, M.P., also addressed some good words of encouragement to the boys.

Last Saturday the extension of the railway from Blackfriars to the Mansion House, and other improvements and continuations of the Metropolitan District lines, were opened. After an inspection of the line, about 200 gentlemen celebrated the event by a banquet at the Cannon-street Hotel. The Earl of Devon was in the chair, and amongst the guests was Mr. Gladstone, who made an amusing speech.

The annual dinner of the friends of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution took place, last Saturday evening, at the Castle Hotel, Richmond Bridge. About eighty ladies and gentlemen sat down to table, under the presidency of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. There is a balance of £2552, and this was added to by subscriptions and donations on Saturday night to the amount of 250 gs.

About 1200 of the patrons and friends of the Licensed Victuallers' School dined together, on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace, in celebration of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the institution. Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., of the well-known brewing firm, presided; and most of the large brewing, distilling, and other wholesale houses connected with the licensed victualling trade were represented at the principal table. The subscriptions, including £470 from the chairman and the firm and connections of the firm he represents, £150 from members of Combe and Delafield, £100 from Ind, Coope, and Co., amounted to £3000.

Last week 2160 births and 1328 deaths were registered in London—the former having been 53, and the latter 61, below the average. Zymotic diseases caused 409 deaths, including 235 from smallpox, 15 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 11 as enteric or typhoid, and 7 as simple continued fever), and 46 from diarrhoea. In a note upon the manner in which the death-rate is computed, the Registrar-General points out that the true interpretation of the diminished rate at which population has increased on the areas of towns within their ancient boundaries is the abolition of cellar and other dwellings, the erection of warehouses, factories, and offices in the place of houses, the removal of families, and the increase of population taking place in the districts beyond the town limits.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association was held, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis of Westminster. Mr. Lea, the secretary, read the report, which was adopted unanimously, on the motion of Mr. A. Kinnaird, M.P. It stated that the committee have now 160 troughs and 145 fountains under their care within an area bounded by Hornsey, Hampstead, and Highgate on the north; West Ham, Barking, and Woolwich on the east; Lewisham, Streatham, and Sydenham on the south, and Putney and Barnes on the west. The cost of the water for some of the troughs exceeds £30 a year, and the consumption at several of them is 4000 gallons a day. At Knightsbridge and Piccadilly the troughs erected through the generosity of Mr. Henry Edwards, M.P., had proved great boons. A lady at Edinburgh had provided Hackney with its first trough, while Baroness Burdett-Coutts had erected a fountain and trough near Columbia Market, and a magnificent fountain at the entrance to the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. An experiment is about to be made for rendering the water-ports of cab-stands available for drinking purposes, and other extensions are contemplated. The ordinary donations for the year amounted to £1237, as against £1645 in the preceding year, and, but for an unexpected anonymous gift, there would have been a gross deficiency on the year of £638. The importance of the movement, nevertheless, was every year being more fully appreciated. Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Sir W. Stirling, and others advocated the claims of the society to public support.

## THE QUEEN'S REVIEW OF THE GUARDS.

The review of the Household Brigade on Friday (yesterday) week by her Majesty the Queen, in Bushey Park, was successfully managed and was favoured with bright and pleasant weather. The Queen, in an open carriage drawn by four greys, came from Claremont; she was accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, with the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Hon. Mary Pitt in attendance. She was met in Bushey Park by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princess of Wales then took a seat in the Queen's carriage. Prince Arthur and the Duke of Cambridge also joined her Majesty. Lord Strathnairn, Lord Alfred Paget, the Earl of Mountcharles, and Colonel Ponsonby attended the Royal party. The young French Prince Imperial was among the spectators.

The troops engaged in the review, exclusive of the 9th Lancers, who kept the ground, numbered about 5300 men, and were under the command of Major-General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commanding the Home district. The acting brigadier of cavalry was Colonel the Hon. Dudley De Ros, 1st Life Guards; the acting brigadier of artillery was Lieutenant-Colonel Tupper, R.A. There was one six-gun battery of Royal Horse Artillery, under Colonel Todd-Brown; and one field-battery, under Captain Ruck-Keene. The cavalry were the 1st Life Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bateson; the 2nd Life Guards, under Colonel Marshall; the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under Lieutenant-Colonel O. Williams; and the 10th Royal Hussars, commanded by their Colonel, the Prince of Wales, with Colonel Barker. The infantry were the two battalions of Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Bruce; two of Coldstream Guards, under Colonel the Hon. Percy Feilding, C.B.; and two of Scots Fusilier Guards, under Colonel Stephenson, C.B. As these three regiments of Foot Guards were each commanded by its own Lieutenant-Colonel, they were formed into three small brigades, under Colonel Daubeny, C.B., A.A.G.; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord W. F. Seymour, A.Q.G., Coldstream Guards; Captain Wynne-Finch, Brigade-Major, Scots Fusilier Guards.

Before the arrival of her Majesty the troops to be reviewed had been drawn up on the ground marked out for the purpose, in two lines. The first line was formed of infantry, consisting of the first and third battalions of Grenadier Guards, with forty-seven officers and 1141 rank and file; first and second battalions of the Scots Fusilier Guards, fifty-one officers, 1109 rank and file; first and second battalions of the Coldstreams, fifty-two officers, 1032 rank and file. This fine body of men was deployed into a line which stretched across the level plateau to the east of the Grand Avenue, the centre being opposite the saluting-base. The second line, which was one hundred yards in rear of the infantry, consisted of the A battery C brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery, the 1st Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the 2nd Life Guards, the 10th Hussars, and, finally, the H battery of the eleventh brigade of the Royal Artillery. This line also was deployed—the Horse-Artillery battery on the right, the cavalry regiments in the order named, and the field battery on the left. Nothing could be finer than the appearance of the troops. The lines had been formed but a few minutes when the staff appeared in front. A quarter before five o'clock the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of Colonel of the 10th Hussars; Prince Arthur, in Rifle uniform; Prince Christian, in the uniform of a Major-General; the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and staff, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar rode along the front towards the right of the line to receive her Majesty, whose arrival was heralded by a salute from the Horse Artillery in the rear of the line. The Queen drove up in the space between the spectators and the line of troops, amid loud cheers, in Royal state, preceded by an escort of the 9th Lancers, staff officers, and the head-quarters staff, and with a cortège of four or five carriages, with the members of the Royal family and household.

The Queen, with all her suite, went, as usual, to the right of the infantry, along its front; to the left of the second line, and then returned to the saluting-point. The united bands of the cavalry regiments came up, with a flourish of music. Then came Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, surrounded by a brilliant staff, the mass of scarlet and gold of the officers being only slightly relieved by the blue of two Prussian officers, of one or two officers of the 9th Lancers, and the white of an officer of the Russian Imperial Guard. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief, took up their position beside the Queen's carriage while the troops marched past.

The marching past was begun by the battery of Royal Horse Artillery, in admirable condition and order. Their guns were the new model nine-pounder muzzle-loaders. The 1st Life Guards went by in open column of four squadrons, or eight troops; the 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) followed; then came the 10th Hussars, with the Prince of Wales, on a fine chestnut-coloured horse, at their head. The field battery of breech-loading Armstrong guns was next in the march. A company of Royal Engineers preceded the infantry column, which came on to the familiar tune of "The British Grenadiers." It passed in grand divisions, like solid blocks, but with a smart, brisk movement. The Grenadier Guards were first; then came the Scots Fusiliers, to the tune of "Highland Laddie;" and, lastly, the Coldstreams. Having gone past, they faced about and returned in quarter-distance column, marching, if possible, in better style and in closer formation than they had done before. They then took ground to their right by fours, passing across the little stream of ornamental water by means of two temporary bridges placed by a company of Royal Engineers, and disappeared amongst the trees on the north side of the park.

The bands of the cavalry now came forward again; and, massing opposite the saluting-base, played the several regiments past—first at a trot and then at a gallop. The two batteries of artillery passed through both ordeals in a manner that reflected the greatest credit on them. The trotting, and still more the galloping, of the cavalry was far from being perfect—in fact, some of the squadrons were loose and irregular at these paces. The 10th Hussars performed best, and next to them the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The horses became much more amenable to discipline towards the close of the review. After retiring in open columns of troops, and wheeling into line in front of the saluting-base, the cavalry went three about, and retired by alternate squadrons in the direction taken by the infantry.

The troops on the review ground then proceeded to represent a combat, in which it was supposed that an enemy, represented by a line of spectators in a line with the Queen, had obtained a temporary success, which had forced the division to retire by bridges over the small stream, and to concentrate in the rear of what is called the Warren Plantation. The cavalry covered the retreat of the infantry, formed in line facing the Queen, the 10th Hussars masking a battery in the rear. When the enemy had developed their attack, the household cavalry retired by wings across the water by the bridges and fords, and when they had cleared the front of the 10th Hussars in this movement the artillery, unmasked by the latter regiment, fired a few rounds to restrain the enemy, limbered up, crossed the fords covered by the 10th, unlimbered

again, fired a few rounds more, and then fell back in rear of the infantry, which by this time had formed in line of battle, the Grenadiers deploying their two battalions, of which the first was extended as skirmishers. The Coldstreams extended the first of their battalions, with their right touching the Grenadier skirmishers, the second battalion in support, the Scots Fusiliers being a third line in mass of regiment. The line of skirmishers at once opened fire, the Scots Fusiliers and second battalion of Coldstreams recrossed the bridge, the third battalion of Grenadiers re-formed line, and then in one grand extended front a heavy fire was opened in volleys by companies, the skirmishers being recalled, and a serious front attack was directed upon the enemy, and was supported by the artillery on the flanks. The wind blowing off the smoke, the effect of the splendid line bursting into incessant volleys of musketry was very imposing to the eye as well as to the ear. Now came the "cease firing," and the enemy being supposed to have fallen back on the right flank, where the firing was heaviest, was attacked by the cavalry in three grand charges of regiment after regiment. Two of the Life Guards were unhorsed by riding against the branches of trees, but the men were not dangerously hurt. A herd of deer, too, got in their way, as they charged, and one or two of the animals were ridden over, and so killed. While the cavalry were thus clearing the front, the battalions of infantry formed square and opened fire from the right of face. It was supposed that some of the invisible enemy's squadrons had been broken and routed; for suddenly the Hussars galloped out from between the squares, cutting and hacking with much vigour in the attacking and pursuing practice. This was supposed to complete the discomfiture of the enemy; the firing ceased, and the columns of infantry were massed in line of contiguous columns opposite the grand stand. The household cavalry and the artillery took post on the left, and the 10th Hussars on the right, the whole moving forward in review order. Arms were presented, the bands once more played the National Anthem, and this very picturesque spectacle was brought to a close. The Queen beckoned the Prince Imperial to her carriage and talked for a few minutes with him. The Prince and Princess of Wales, instead of accompanying her Majesty, drove off in the direction of London. Loud cheering greeted the Prince Imperial as he rode off the ground in the rear of the Royal procession. Her Majesty's departure was signalled, as had been her arrival, by the firing of a Royal salute by the artillery. The proceedings ended about half-past seven.

The Queen has commanded the Duke of Cambridge to express to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar her entire approval of the soldier-like appearance and performance of the troops on this occasion.

The cavalry engaged in this review were encamped—the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards in Bushey Park; the 9th Lancers, with the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Artillery, on Hounslow-heath. Arrangements were made for the former in Bushey Park by Major Furze, Assistant Commissary-General, and Colonel Blundell, Deputy Quarter-master-General. A site for their encampment was marked out in the rear of the new barracks at the Hampton-Court end of the avenue. They arrived on Thursday afternoon about five o'clock, the 1st Life Guards from Windsor, the 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards from London. Their tents were pitched at once, with much expedition. The camp faced the avenue from the fountain; the 1st Life Guards were to the right, the 2nd Life Guards to the left, and the Royal Horse Guards in the centre. The detachment of Royal Engineers lay to the left of the Guards' encampment. The tents were supplied by the Control Department, and two days' rations were provided for the troops. They broke up the encampment at half-past nine on Saturday morning; the 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards returned to London, and the 1st Life Guards to Windsor. Great complaints were made of the new apparatus for tethering the horses to the ground. Many of the horses got loose in the night, and galloped about the tents. The troops consider the old method of securing their horses the best. Those encamped on Hounslow-heath quitted that place at the same time on Saturday, and returned to Aldershot.

## THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

The annual meeting, commenced last week, of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was held this year at Wolverhampton. It has been noticed in our chronicle of what concerns "the Farm." We give a View of the town and the ground occupied by the society for the show-yard. This was on the race-course. The extent of the sheds and pens, ranged in many lines, was in the aggregate about three miles. There were 363 stand for the agricultural implements and the other articles exhibited; while the cattle-show numbered 400 bulls, oxen, and cows; 250 horses, and 600 sheep and pigs. The trials of traction-engines and steam-ploughs took place at Barnhurst Farm, three miles from Wolverhampton.

A descriptive and historical account of this town, with its important manufactures of hardware, appeared in the Number of our Journal for Dec. 8, 1866, when we gave some illustrations of the scenery in "the Black Country," and of the Queen's visit to Wolverhampton, a week before. Her Majesty went down there from Windsor on purpose to superintend the unveiling of an equestrian statue, by Mr. Thornycroft, of the late Prince Consort. The market-place, where it stands, is now called Queen-square. Though Wolverhampton is a smoky, grimy, uninviting place to look at, like the other hardware towns of South Staffordshire, it has good streets, wide and well paved, with handsome public buildings, and the local community shows great spirit and intelligence. The suburban retreats are not unpleasant; and the neighbouring parks of Lord Dartmouth, Lord Hatherton, and Lord Wrottesley, with the green woods of Chillington, the place of King Charles's hiding at Boscobel, and other scenes of romantic or historic interest, afford the mind some diversion from the incessant fabrication of japanned coal-scutes and tea-trays, of yellow-painted hip-baths and water-cans, of locks and keys, gas-burners, chains and anchors, which goes on at Wolverhampton.

The visitors to the International Exhibition last week by season tickets were 2825; on payment of 2s. 6d., 4918; on payment of 1s., 43,869: total, 50,712.

The *Japan Mail* of May 20 says:—"After many years of arduous, responsible, and successful work, Sir Harry Parkes leaves Japan by the present mail, on temporary leave of absence, attended by the regrets of all who can appreciate the value in an Asiatic country of the presence and the exertions of an able, high-minded, and energetic foreign Minister. The part he has played in the recent history of this country has been a prominent and enviable one—a part of which his countrymen may be specially proud, but which has conducted to the security, the welfare, and the advancement of every member of every foreign community in Japan, and as undoubtedly to the welfare of this empire."





MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT WOLVERHAMPTON.





QUEEN-SQUARE, WOLVERHAMPTON, WITH STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.



THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL AT THE QUEEN'S REVIEW, IN BUSHEY PARK.



## BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at 21, Brunswick-gardens, Kensington, the wife of F. J. Fergusson, Esq., of Calcutta, barrister-at-law, of a son.  
On the 5th inst., at Devonport, Lady Staveley, of a son.  
On May 24, at St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of Robert T. Bruce, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.  
On the 30th ult., at Cloughton, near Birkenhead, Mrs. T. Wilkinson Pettey, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at St. Peter's, Onslow-gardens, South Kensington, by the Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Brug, Norman S. Kerr, M.D., Markyate-street, Beds, to Eleanor Georgina, only daughter of Edward Gibson, Esq., Ballinderry, in the county of Antrim. No cards.  
On the 15th ult., at St. Stephen's-in-the-Fields, Toronto, Canada, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. G. I. B. Salter, M.A., and the Rev. A. I. Brounall, M.A., Incumbent, Edward Macpherson Skae, Esq., C.E., fourth son of David Skae, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, to Julia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of F. W. Cumberland, Esq., M.T.P., of Fendurves, Toronto.

## DEATHS.

At Wiesbaden, Henry Heribord Watkin, eldest son of Prince Bismarck, aged 19.  
At 15, Cornhill-gardens, Queen's-gate, Mary Anne, widow of the Very Rev. H. H. Milman, D.D., late Dean of St. Paul's, aged 67.  
On the 27th ult., at 6, Cunningham-place, Maida-vale, N.W., deeply lamented, Marianne, widow of Henry J. Mayer, Esq.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15.

SUNDAY, July 9.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Moon's last quarter, 1.9 p.m. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Herbert Kynaston D.D., High Master of St. Paul's School, Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Lord John Thynne and the Dean of Westminster; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Manchester.  
Chapel Royal: Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. Erskine Knollys M.A., the Chaplain. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. A. Bloomfield, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' and Vicar of St. Matthew's City-road.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.  
MONDAY, 10.—Royal Geographical Society, special meeting, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. C. R. Markham on the Races of the Peruvian Andes). Commencement of the rifle-shooting for prizes at Wimbledon.  
M. Otto Goldschmidt's Sacred Pastoral "Ruth" performed at St. James's Hall, in aid of St. George's Hospital, 3 p.m.  
The National Orphan Home, Ham-common: Fête under the Patronage of Princess Louise, 3.30 p.m.  
Royal General Theatrical Fund, annual festival, 6.30 p.m. (Lord Dufferin in the chair).  
TUESDAY, 11.—Horticultural Society, 10 a.m. (examination of gardeners). British Orphan Asylum, Slough: Election, 2 p.m.  
British Horological Institute, anniversary, 8.30 p.m.  
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.  
Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m.  
College of Preceptors, 2 p.m.  
THURSDAY, 13.—Royal Botanic Society, exhibition, 2 p.m.  
Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, general court, noon.  
Presentation of the Freedom of the City to Prince Arthur at Guildhall.  
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. G. Neville on the Stage).  
FRIDAY, 14.—Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich, general court, 2 p.m.  
SATURDAY, 15.—St. Swithin. West London Hospital: New wing opened by the Duke of Devonshire, 11.30 a.m.  
Royal School of Mines, Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mrs. Henry Fawcett on Women and the Franchise).  
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 15.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 7	2 57	3 53	4 51	5 53	6 53	7 51

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
FOR JULY 8—A DOUBLE NUMBER,  
CONSISTING OF TWO WHOLE SHEETS AND A COLOURED PICTURE.

AT HOME.  
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**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN**  
will appear Every Evening in Two Pieces—in the new Comedy-Drama, *AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN*; or, the Squire's Last Shilling. Also in a new wild absurdity, *NOT IF I KNOW IT!* A Second Morning Performance of *A ROUGH DIAMOND*, NOT IF I KNOW IT, and *UNCLES WILL* will take place to-day, Saturday, July 8. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last Nights of the Season.**  
Great Success.—At Half-past Seven, MILKY WHITE.—Mr. H. T. Craven in his celebrated rôle. At Nine, POLL AND PARTNER JOE.—Lionel Brough, a powerful Company, and Mrs. Joha Wood, who will sing her famous songs, "His heart was true to Poll" and "My love, he is a sailor boy." At Half-past Ten, RIVAL ROMEO'S. Box-office, Eleven to Six.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—Immense**  
success of the Equestrian Spectacle of CINDERELLA, produced on a scale of magnificence never hitherto witnessed, and in which upwards of Sixty Children take part. The Minuet and other dances by Mr. Cornack, of Drury-Lane Theatre. All the great Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts as usual. Open at Half-past Seven. Commence at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30 at which LULU will appear.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.**  
The 186th Appearance of LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, TO-NIGHT. Continued excitement; unprecedented success.

**LULU will SPRING, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly,**  
at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, for the 186th time TO-NIGHT.

**LULU will Accomplish the Never-Before-Attempted Feat**  
of Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, for the 186th time TO-NIGHT.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—Mr.**  
and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL in their popular and world-renowned entertainment, Sketches, &c. Also, the TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE, CAPTAIN BATES, the American Giant; Miss ANNA SWAN, the Nova Scotia Giantess. For Seven Nights only.

**MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS will make her First Appearance**  
in England since her return from America, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, on which occasion she will give her celebrated Reading of Shakespeare's *A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM*, accompanied with the whole of the incidental Music by Mendelssohn, to be performed by full orchestra, selected from the Royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Opera, the Philharmonic Society, and Orchestral Union Bands, and an efficient chorus of ladies. Principal Vocalists, Miss Sinclair and Miss Elena Angeli. Director and Conductor, Mr. F. Kingsbury. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Back Balcony and Area, 2s.; admission, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's, Royal Library, Old Bond-street; at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers; Keith and Prowse's, Cheapside; Alfred Hay's, Royal Exchange; Nimmo's, 3, Wigmore-street; and at Austin's Ticket Office, Regent-street, and Piccadilly, St. James's Hall.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in A SENSATION**  
NOVEL, by W. S. Gilbert, and THE FANCY FAIR, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE**  
COMPANY, although crowded daily, will, owing to other engagements, continue their Levées but a few days longer.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. Receptions daily from Two till Five p.m. Admission, Half a Crown.—N.B. The Giant and Giantess have returned from their Wedding Trip, and are present each day.

## ROYAL ALBERT HALL ORATORIOS.

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL ORATORIOS.—ELIJAH.**  
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 10.—Band and Chorus, 1030 Performers. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Tickets, from One Shilling to One Guinea.—14, 15, Exeter Hall.

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL—ORATORIOS, BAND, and**  
CHORUS. One Thousand Performers. Conductor, G. W. Martin. ELIJAH, NEXT MONDAY.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.**  
The BAND of the GARDE REPUBLICAINE, sent expressly from Versailles by the French Government, for a short period only, PERFORMS DAILY at 3.30 p.m.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.**  
The General Rules for the Exhibition of Selected SPECIMENS of all varieties of FINE and DECORATIVE ART, with SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS, and the Manufactures of Jewellery, Cotton, Musical Instruments, Paper, and Printing, with their Machinery, may now be had of the Attendants in the present year's Exhibition, and by letter addressed to the Secretary.—Offices, 3, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**JEWELLERY in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of**  
1872.—The Trades interested in Jewellery and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**COTTON in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of**  
1872.—Trades interested in Cotton and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**PRINTING PAPER and STATIONERY, in the**  
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Printing Paper and Stationery, and their Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the INTERNATIONAL**  
EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Musical Instruments—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.**  
THE GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on Payment of One Shilling. On Wednesdays the price is Half-a-Crown.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**  
The Thirty-Seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**DORÉ GALLERY. GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-**  
street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**AUTOTYPE GALLERY, 36, Rathbone-place, W.**  
A GRAND EXHIBITION OF AUTOTYPE PICTURES, DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission free.

**THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**  
The Sixty-Seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, July 22, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTER-**  
NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the tenth of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30. From the Royal Academy to the Christy's Hall is but one minute's walk.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight;**  
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Six Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Bantauls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performances at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.—Monday, Orchestral**  
Band, Half-past Twelve and Four. Organ, Half-past Five.  
Tuesday.—Opera at Three o'clock.  
Wednesday.—First day of the Great Archery Meeting. Shooting commences at Eleven o'clock.

Thursday.—Second day of Archery Meeting. Cat Show. Opera.  
Friday.—Archery Meeting closes.  
Saturday.—Grand Summer Concert.  
The Fine-Art Courts and Collections, the Technological and Natural History Collections, all the various Illustrations of Art, Science, and Nature; and the Gardens and Park always open. Music and Fountains daily.  
Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Five Shillings, or by Ticket purchased before the day, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season-Ticket.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and**  
FRIDAY, GREAT ARCHERY MEETING.—THE ANNUAL ARCHERY COMPETITION will take place on the Cricket Ground on the above days. Money Prizes upwards of £100, besides miscellaneous prizes. The Ladies will shoot four dozen arrows at 60 yards, two dozen at 50 yards; the Gentlemen six dozen at 100 yards, four dozen at 80 yards, and two dozen at 60 yards each day. The Band of the Coldstream Guards will perform on the grounds.  
Admission each day One Shilling.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—THURSDAY NEXT, CAT SHOW.**  
Prizes upwards of £60. Tortoiseshell, Tabby, Black, Black and White, Spotted Tabby, Longhaired White, Manx, and other varieties.  
Admission to the Palace and Show, One Shilling.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GRAND SALOON SUMMER**  
DINING-ROOMS are NOW OPEN.  
BERTRAM and ROBERTS, Wine Merchants.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871.

At length the Army Bill, as it is easiest to call a measure which it would be difficult to fit with a title expressive of its original multifariousness, has passed the House of Commons. Lord Elcho, the deadliest enemy of the bill, made a severe speech against it at the close of last week, but could lead into the lobby only 30 supporters against 212 Ministerialists. On Monday night the final effort of the Opposition was made, and Mr. Graves, the member for Liverpool, moved a resolution into which was condensed an expression of the accumulated discontent of the Colonels and every one else who objects to the measure. It set forth that the bill had been narrowed to an object which would entail on the country an expenditure of several millions, besides a large permanent charge of which no estimate had been submitted; the House was unwilling to add to the pressure of taxation by entering on a course of unknown expenditure, and would await a comprehensive scheme of Army reform. The resolution was composed in the most rotund manner, was made dignified by long words and a long sentence, and was rather skillfully contrived to satisfy those who have been incessantly harping for weeks on one or another of the objections thus collected. This protest Mr. Graves, in a careful speech, which was respectfully listened to, proceeded to hurl at the Treasury bench.

Of course, this was but a formality, so far as the House of Commons was concerned. It did not need that Mr. Disraeli should scoff by anticipation at the "mechanical majority" by which the Opposition was certain to be de-

feated, as he scoffed at the close of last week's debate. Everyone knew that the Government would be strongly supported on a measure the rejection of which would have meant resignation. But the victory, though sufficient, was not very imposing, and in a House of 520 the Ministry had a majority of 58 only. The protesters were 231. The Army Bill was read the third time, and passed.

The peroration with which the leader of the Opposition favoured the House just before a majority of 94 in a House of 554 sent the Ballot Bill into Committee would have served as well for the Army debate or any other upon an important measure introduced by the present Government. Mr. Disraeli admitted that, though at the last general election the franchise was exercised by a very large number of voters who had for the first time obtained the privilege of direct representation, the selection of members had not justified the apprehensions of those who distrusted the people, for the House thus chosen had shown itself moderate. But there was one exception to this description, and that was in the case of one man who was always endeavouring to alarm the public mind with agitation on organic changes. This terrible and mischievous alarmist, whose life is devoted to shaking the foundations of society, overthrowing established institutions, and, as Sir Epicure Mammon says,

Now and then a Church,

was no other than Mr. Gladstone, Premier of England.

It was to be regretted, we think, that this awful denunciation was not saved for the Army debate. Because, compared to the evils which we are told to expect from the Ballot, those that are to arise from the Abolition of Purchase in the Army are gigantic indeed. The Ballot is really, say the Opposition, a Conservative measure, and the only reasons why the Conservatives object to it are that it is an innovation, that it is un-English, and that after its passing, instead of ever beholding the noble and manly spectacle of free men marching to the hustings and nobly proclaiming their political views, we shall see the electors slyly skulking up, in silence, and afterwards affecting a hypocritical indifference to the result of the contest. Setting these trifles aside, the Ballot will assist the Conservative cause, we hear, by delivering the operative classes from the tyranny of unions, demagogues, and the employers of labour. It appears to be thought quite on the cards that a freely-chosen Parliament will revert to protective duties and restore the Irish Church. But the Abolition of Purchase is a deadly and downright blow at the existence of England. The existing system may, as admitted by the Colonels, have produced "wooden-headed Generals," but then consider what a gentlemanly system it is, and how the men admire the officers, and how well the officers guide the men. Why, there was a friendly contest the other day in Abyssinia as to whether the soldiers or their chiefs should have the crown and chalice, each body desiring that the other should possess these spoils. Would there have been this brotherhood if the officers had risen only by merit, a any soldier might do, instead of buying their position. The result of the proposed change will be, we have been assured at least five hundred times, to unsettle all the relations of the Army, and perhaps to bring about a state of things like that in the French ranks during the German siege of Paris; the men will have no confidence in their superiors, the officers will have none in their men, and in the day of battle the British Army will be a brave but useless mob. Yet Mr. Disraeli had no thunder and lightning for Mr. Gladstone as the promoter of such an organic change as this, and wasted his bolts on a harmless and probably Conservative scheme for avoiding turmoil at an electioneering contest. However, the thunder and lightning were discharged, to the comfort and consolation of a vast mass of amiable, if weak-minded, persons, who have taught themselves to believe that Mr. Gladstone is little, if anything, better than Robespierre, and we earnestly and respectfully hope that it has done them good. It came on the Speaker's left hand, and we all know that *intomuit lævum* were words of happy omen.

Much more important, in a political sense, was the protest that was obtained by Mr. Graves. It is manifest that this was made, at the last moment, in order to "heavily handicap" the bill before it should begin to run its course "elsewhere." There have been many murmurs in the House of Lords at the alleged military and naval shortcomings of the Government, and except in the case of one vigorous speech by Lord Northbrook, there has been no great energy in the way of reply. The House of Lords contains a large number of men, many of them soldiers, and some of them experienced soldiers, who are known to be averse from the proposed changes. These have been referred to the Lords with a majority of only fifty-eight in their favour. It is true that the Commons have solemnly and repeatedly affirmed the principle of the extinction of purchase. That, Mr. Gladstone said, is "doomed." But the managers of the bill in the Lords will need all their resolution and all their tact to carry a measure of enormous importance, one which is certain of unfavourable reception, and one which is brought into the Upper Chamber at so late a period of the Session.

The prize offered by the National Society for the Promotion of Social Science for the best essay on "Free Trade and Peace" has been awarded to Mr. J. F. Bottomley, of the Middle Temple. The executive committee of the society have also reported in very favourable terms of the essay on the same subject contributed by Mr. J. Fairweather.



THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council, on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle, at which were present the Marquis of Ripon, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Halifax, and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue. Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., K.C.M.G., and Mr. M. Bernard were sworn in members of the Privy Council, and took their seats at the board accordingly. Mr. Helps was clerk of the council. Subsequently her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon Vice-Chancellor John Wickens. The Marquis of Ripon had an audience of the Queen. The Prince of Leiningen visited her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, left the castle at twenty minutes to five o'clock for Claremont. Her Majesty travelled by road.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, drove to Bushey Park, where her Majesty reviewed the household troops. We give illustrations of the review. Her Majesty returned to Claremont after the review.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, returned to Windsor from Claremont, arriving at the castle at twenty minutes past seven p.m. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Professor Lightfoot, Canon of St. Paul's, officiated.

On Monday the Princess of Wales left the castle for Marlborough House. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle. The Queen held a private investiture of the Order of the Bath. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold, entered the White Drawing-room at three o'clock, when the following Knights Grand Cross were severally invested by the Queen with the ribbon and badge of the military division of the first class:—Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel (who received the honour of knighthood), Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Dacres, General Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, Lieutenant-General Sir John Michel (who received the honour of knighthood), and Lieutenant-General Lord William Paulet. The following Knights Commanders also received the honour of knighthood and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order:—Lieutenant-General James Alexander, Lieutenant-General Edward Walter Forester Walker, Lieutenant-General John Fowler Bradford, Major-General David Russell, Major-General Henry William Stisted; Major-General Charles Richard, Earl Delawarr; Major-General Thomas Montagu Steele, Major-General Collingwood Dickson, Major-General Charles Reid, Major-General James William Fitzmayer, Major-General Henry Charles Barnston Daubeney, Rear-Admiral William Robert Mends, Rear-Admiral William King Hall; Inspector-General of Hospitals David Dumbreck, M.D.; Controller William Henry Drake, Major-General Thomas Townsend Pears (Civil), Dr. Alexander Armstrong, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy; and Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Crauford Elphinstone, Royal Engineers (Civil). The Queen also held an investiture of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps received the honour of knighthood and was invested by her Majesty with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India. The following Knights Commanders also received the honour of knighthood, and were invested by the Queen with the insignia of the Second Class of the order:—Major-General Inglis Jameson, Mr. John William Kaye, and Mr. Henry Sumner Maine. Luncheon was served in the dining-room previously to the ceremony. Viscount Sydney had an audience of the Queen to present the addresses from the House of Lords relative to the proposed scheme of endowment of the School Commissioners for the management of Emanuel Hospital, St. Margaret's Hospital, and the Grey-Coat Hospital. The Lord Chamberlain afterwards delivered up to her Majesty the ribbon and badge of the Garter worn by the late Marquis of Hertford. The Prince of Wales left the castle for London.

On Tuesday Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, accompanied by Count and Countess d'Aquila, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (son-in-law of their Imperial Majesties), and Princess de Joinville, visited the Queen at Windsor Castle. The Emperor and Empress were received at the entrance-hall by her Majesty, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice. Their Imperial Majesties, before returning to London, drove in the park, and visited the Prince Consort's Mausoleum and the Royal farms. The Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Marchioness of Ely, and Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, arrived at the castle. The Queen's dinner party included the Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince Leopold, the Lord Chamberlain and Viscountess Sydney. Her Majesty's private band performed in the drawing-room. Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and Lady Cowell, were invited.

On Wednesday the Queen came to London and visited the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, at Claridge's Hotel. Her Majesty conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Emperor. The Queen returned to the castle to luncheon. Her Majesty travelled to and from London by a special train upon the Great Western Railway. The Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Marchioness of Ely, and the Lord Chamberlain and Viscountess Sydney left the castle.

The Queen has taken her usual out-of-door exercise during the week.

Her Majesty has received addresses of congratulation upon the marriage of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne from various towns in Great Britain.

In accordance with the latest arrangements, the Court will leave the castle on Wednesday next for Osborne House.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Horatia Stopford have succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles and the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maids of Honour. Colonel the Hon. D. F. De Ros and Colonel H. Ponsonby have succeeded Lord Alfred Paget and the Earl of Mount-Charles as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, after giving a garden party, on Thursday week, at Chiswick, for which upwards of 1700 invitations were issued, dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton at their residence, in Upper Brook-street. On the following day the Prince and Princess visited the Emperor and Empress of Brazil at Claridge's Hotel. The Prince acted sponsor at the christening of the infant son of the Earl and Countess of Dunmore at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Subsequently their Royal Highnesses, accompanied

by Prince Arthur, were present at the review of the household troops held by the Queen in Bushey Park. On Saturday last the Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards left town for Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen, returning to Marlborough House on Monday. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of St. Albans was installed Worshipful Master of the Alpha Lodge of Freemasons, and was afterwards present at the dinner at Willis's Rooms. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, visited St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the court of governors. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. On Wednesday the Princess, accompanied by Princess Teck, visited the Alexandra Institution for the Blind, and the International Exhibition of Blind Industries, at Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The Prince was present at Lady Holland's garden party at Holland House. Their Royal Highnesses were also present at a dinner and ball given by the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave, at Strawberry Hill. The Princess has driven out daily. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Ellis has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil made a short journey on the Underground Railway yesterday (Friday) week, visited St. Paul's Cathedral and the Guildhall, and were present at the review held by the Queen in Bushey Park. On Saturday last their Imperial Majesties visited the Tower, paid a visit to Sir Roderick Murchison at his residence in Belgrave-square, and dined with the Duke de Nemours at Clarence Lodge, Bushey Park. On Sunday the Emperor and Empress passed the day with the Princess de Joinville at Twickenham. On Monday the Emperor visited Highgate Cemetery, and subsequently, with the Empress, went over the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. The Emperor was also present for a time during the hearing of the Tichborne case, and afterwards visited both the Houses of Lords and Commons. On Tuesday their Imperial Majesties visited Madame Tussaud's exhibition. On Wednesday the Emperor visited Baroness Burdett Coutts's market, the Metropolitan Meat Market, and the Thames Tunnel. The Emperor and Empress have paid visits to and received visits from the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family. Their Imperial Majesties have also received a large number of distinguished visitors at Claridge's Hotel. The Emperor generally walks or drives out as early as six o'clock in the morning.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Imperial Crown Prince and the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of England) have arrived in London from Berlin.

The Empress of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna, the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovitch, and Paul Alexandrovitch, left Ems, on the 26th ult., for Petersthal.

Prince and Princess Christian intend to leave Frogmore about the middle of the month for Germany, and, after spending a few weeks there, to go to Cannes.

Prince Arthur dined with the Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, on Saturday.

The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, before leaving England, visited the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie at Chiselhurst. His Imperial Highness was also elected member of the Royal Athletic Club.

The Duchess of Cambridge has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lambert Fulke Greville to be Comptroller of the Household and Equerry to her Royal Highness.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial drove from Chiselhurst to Woolwich, on Tuesday, and visited the Royal Arsenal.

The Duke de Richelieu arrived in town, on Monday, from Paris.

Madame de Bülow left the Danish Legation, on Saturday, for Denmark.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland had a dinner and musical party, on Wednesday, at Stafford House. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and the Duchess of Cambridge were present. The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland had a dinner and an evening party, on Wednesday, at Cleveland House. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were present. The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke had a dinner and an evening party, on Saturday, at their residence in Belgrave-square. The Duke of Cambridge was present. Countess Poulett had a reception, on Saturday, at her residence in Hanover-square. Countess Craven gave a ball, on Monday, at the family mansion in Charles-street. The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were present. The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Frances Countess Waldegrave gave a dinner and ball, on Wednesday, to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Strawberry-hill; Prince and Princess Teck and Prince Arthur were present.

THE REVENUE.

	The YEAR ended June 30, 1871.			QUARTER ended June 30, 1871.		
	Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Revenue	Increase	Decrease
Customs ..	19,889,000	—	1,158,000	4,731,000	—	302,000
Excise ..	22,984,000	926,000	—	5,462,000	196,000	—
Stamps ..	9,122,000	98,000	—	2,377,000	115,000	—
Taxes ..	2,310,000	—	1,459,000	284,000	—	415,000
Property Tax	6,327,000	—	2,118,000	867,000	—	23,000
Post Office ..	4,730,000	10,000	—	1,130,000	—	49,000
Telegraphs ..	530,000	290,000	—	170,000	30,000	—
Crown Lands	385,000	9,000	—	75,000	—	—
Miscellaneous	4,195,409	978,697	—	1,739,783	956,189	—
Totals ..	70,472,409	2,311,607	4,735,000	16,835,783	1,307,189	730,000
		Net Decrease.	£2,423,393		Net Increase.	£527,189

Mr. Alderman Durdin has been nominated for the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1872.

The foundation-stone of a new theatre, to be called "The Gaiety," was laid in Dublin on Saturday last.

The London Gazette notifies the advancement of Vice-Chancellor Wicken to the honour of knighthood.

The Queen has conferred the C.B. on Mr. Malet, in recognition of his services in Paris during the late trying scenes.

The championship meeting of the All-England Croquet Club has been held this week at Wimbledon.

THE CHURCH.

Professor Maurice, of Cambridge, has been appointed Preacher at her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

The trustees of the late Baroness Windsor have given £500 towards the restoration of the parish Church of Dyserseth.

It has been decided to hold a diocesan synod in the diocese of Lincoln in the autumn.

The annual examination of the Clergy Orphan Girls' School was held on Thursday week. The Bishop of Ely presided.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson, Rector of St. Clement Danes, has accepted the honorary secretaryship to the Central Branch of the Church of England Young Men's Society.

The Rev. H. M. Oswald, Vicar of St. Paul's, Alnwick, has been elected Proctor in the York Convocation, in the room of the late Canon C. Granville.

The consecration, by Bishop Selwyn, of a church, which has been erected at Derby, to the memory of the late Bishop Lonsdale, took place on the 24th ult. The building is from the designs of Messrs. Stevens and Robinson.

On Saturday afternoon Dean Stanley lectured at the School of Mines, Jermyn-street, on "The Early Christians;" and on Sunday the Dean preached in Westminster Abbey to the Metropolitan Postal Telegraph Messengers, numbering 700.

The Bishop of Winchester laid the foundation-stone of the new church of St. John the Divine, at Kennington, on Tuesday. The new church is to be erected on a site abutting on the Vassall-road, the ground having been presented partly by Earl Russell and partly by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society have accepted her Majesty's permission to insert a window in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to the memory of Richard Lander, the discoverer of the source of the Niger, and the recipient of the first gold medal ever bestowed by the society. The window has been painted by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, and represents the Transfiguration and the Last Supper. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge are among the donors.

On the 28th ult., at a largely-attended meeting of the rural-decanal chapter of the clergy of the north-eastern division of the deanery of Ewell, in the diocese of Winchester, held at Beddington House, Surrey, the residence of the Rev. Alex. H. Bridges, the present Rural Dean, a very handsome Bible and prayer-book were presented to the Rev. Robert Tritton, Rector of Morden and late Rural Dean, "as a record of respect, esteem, and affectionate regard, upon his resignation of the office of Rural Dean, which he had held for a period of thirty-five years."

A special choral service in connection with the 170th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday evening. The nave was fairly full. The sermon was preached by Dr. Cloughton, the Bishop of Colombo. The Lord Mayor entertained the Archbishops and other Church dignitaries, on Wednesday evening, at the Mansion House, after a service at St. Paul's Cathedral, which his Lordship attended in state, in aid of the society.

The new parish church of Bolton was consecrated, on the 29th ult., by the Bishop of Manchester. It has been erected on the site of the old parish church by Mr. Peter Ormrod, of Halliwell Hall. It is a fine building, in the Geometrical Gothic style, by Mr. E. G. Paley, architect, and capable of accommodating 1300 persons. The cost up to the present time amounts to between £30,000 and £40,000; but it is estimated that, when the church, with its furniture and fittings, is thoroughly completed, the cost will exceed £50,000, to cover the whole of which Mr. Ormrod has provided the necessary funds.

Yesterday week the foundation-stone of a new church at Fewcott, in the parish of Stoke Lyne, Oxfordshire, was laid by the Rev. John Lowe, who has held the adjoining living of Ardley upwards of fifty-six years, and is the nearest living relative of the late Miss Anne Hind, of Ardley. This lady, five years ago, built a school chapel, and at her death, in January, 1870, bequeathed £2000 to secure the services of a resident clergyman ever afterwards, and £1000 more for building a vicarage in the parish. At the suggestion of the Bishop of the diocese, a small but substantial church is being erected, under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Woodyer, at a cost of about £800.

On the 1st. inst. St. Stephen's Church, Kersley, was consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester, who also preached. The work was originated by the late Mr. Harrison Blair, of Peel Hall, continued by the late Mr. Stephen Blair, of Mill-hill House, and completed by Mrs. Frances Jane Blair, widow of Mr. Harrison Blair, at a cost of £3900 for the church alone. The tower, about 60 ft. in height, has been erected by the four daughters of Mrs. Blair, in affectionate remembrance of Mr. Stephen Blair, their uncle, who died recently, bequeathing the munificent sum of £30,000 to build a hospital for Bolton. Both the brothers Blair were much esteemed for their numerous and unostentatious charities.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lord Belper has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. George Grote as President of University College, London.

A meeting was held, on Thursday week, in the College Library, Edinburgh, at which a bust in marble of Professor Christison, by Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A., was presented to the University authorities, and another in replica was presented to Professor Christison's family.

The Head Mastership of Dover College has been conferred upon the Rev. William Bell; that of Sandbach Grammar School, Cheshire, upon the Rev. W. Maddock; and that of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School has been conferred upon the Rev. T. Mashder.

The 103rd anniversary of the foundation of Cheshunt College was celebrated on Thursday week. A sermon by the Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, was followed by a déjeuner, at which Earl Russell presided, and Mr. Baines, M.P., and the Rev. T. Binney were amongst the speakers.

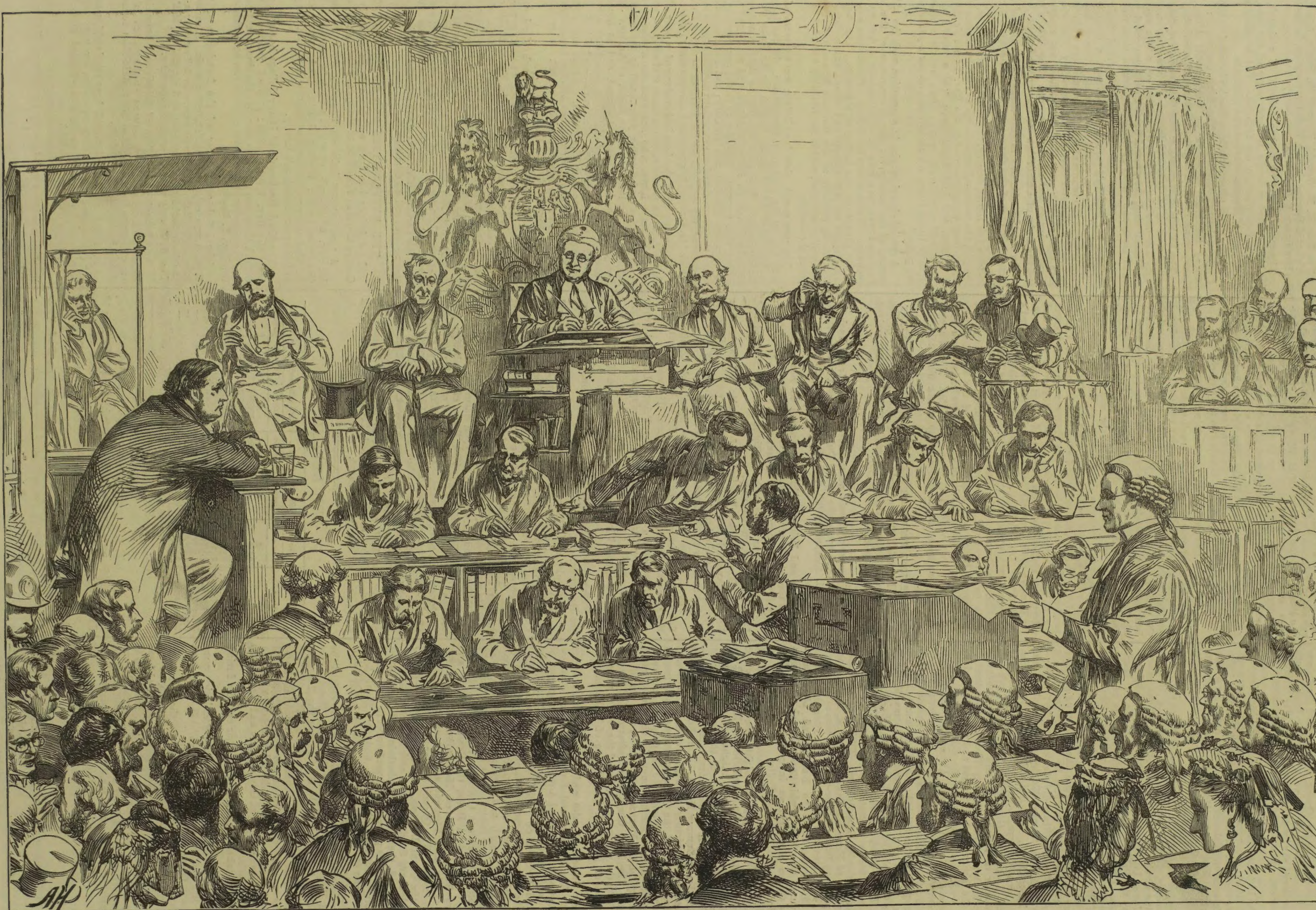
Last Saturday the Bishop of Winchester presented, in his capacity as visitor, the prizes won at the recent midsummer examinations by the pupils of the middle-class schools of St. John the Divine, Kennington.

At Merchant Taylors' School three scholarships, two of £25 per annum and one of £20 per annum, for boys under fourteen, have been competed for and awarded to C. W. Hunt, E. S. Barry, and H. W. Ratty.

A Free Library and Literary Institute at Wallingford was opened on Tuesday.

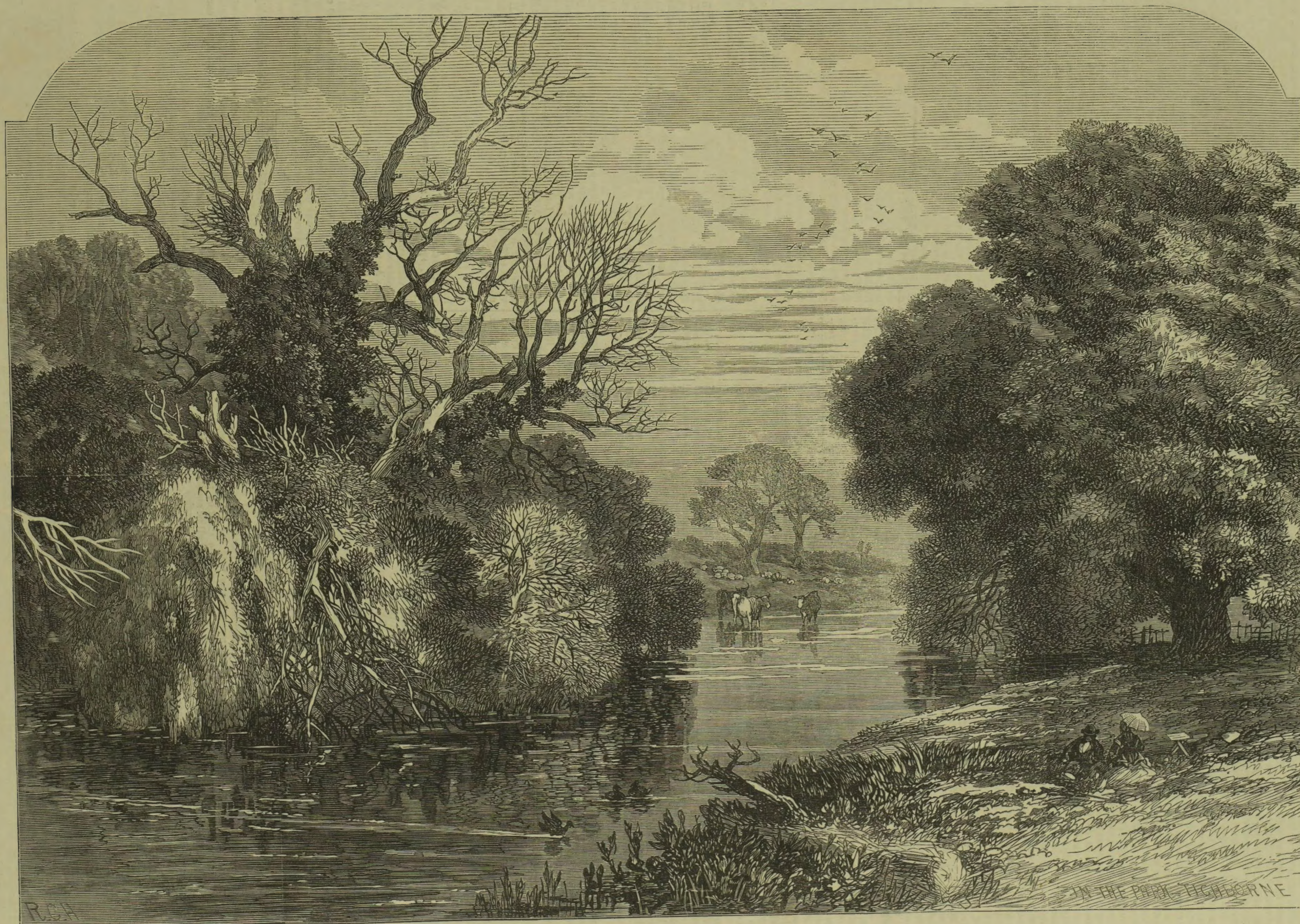
Sir Antonio Brady presided, on Wednesday evening, at a public meeting at the Townhall, Sheffield, on behalf of a national university for the industrial classes.





THE TICHBORNE TRIAL: SKETCH IN COURT.





VIEW IN TICHBORNE PARK, ALRESFORD, HANTS.



## THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The protracted trial before Chief Justice Bovill, in the Court of Common Pleas, concerning the disputed identity of Sir Roger Tichborne with the person from Australia, who claims his title and estates, has not made great apparent progress since our notice of it last week. The Emperor of Brazil was one of the audience on Monday, seated on the Bench near the Judge; the Duke of Cambridge and the American Minister were present at another day's sitting.

The Lord Chief Justice, on Monday, read a letter which he had received from Lady Doughty, objecting to the threatened postponement of the trial. The writer implored his Lordship to consider her advanced age (seventy-six) and her failing health, further impaired as the latter had been by the cruel charges made against her only child (Mrs. Radcliffe). Lady Doughty entreated his Lordship not to oppose the exertions which were being made to prosecute the trial without delay. It appeared, however, that the Solicitor-General knew nothing of the letter. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, on the other hand, expressed his astonishment at the efforts made to break through an arrangement which had been assented to on both sides. The Judge said it would be utterly impossible for him to sit for a lengthened period. On Monday evening the case was referred to in both Houses of Parliament, on the presentation of petitions from the defendants praying that the legal obstacle in the way of a continuation of the trial during the Long Vacation may be removed. It was announced that the Government will bring in a short bill to enable the superior Courts generally to sit at all such times as may be necessary for the administration of justice. This will enable the Court of Common Pleas to sit during the vacation.

The cross-examination of the claimant by the Solicitor-General was continued on Friday (yesterday) week, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. It related to the letters which passed between him and Lady Tichborne when he announced himself as her long-lost son; his proceedings when he arrived in England, at Christmas, 1866, and his first communications with the family of Arthur Orton, in Wapping; his meeting at Gravesend with Mr. Gosford, the steward to the Tichborne property, Mr. Plowden, and another connection of the Tichbornes; his interviews, at Croydon, a few weeks later, with Mrs. Radcliffe and Mrs. Towneley, two cousins of Roger Tichborne, and with an aunt, Mrs. Nangle; his recollection of Major Phillips, Captain Polhill Turner, and several other fellow officers of Roger Tichborne in the Carabiniers; his knowledge of certain French and English books which were said to have belonged to Roger Tichborne before he left England, and of which the claimant seemed to be quite ignorant; his understanding with Mr. Gosford about the sealed packet; and other matters, amongst which were the gifts that passed between Roger Tichborne and his cousin, Miss Kate Doughty. He was questioned, also, concerning his bankruptcy since his arrival in this country; the invention of the Tichborne bonds, or debentures, bearing 5 per cent interest, which were issued at 65, by Messrs. Fearon, Clabon, and Fearon; and his dealings with Mrs. Pittendreich, wife of a clerk in the service of the attorneys on the other side, from whom he wanted to get a copy of some statement made by a person named Broomhead, affecting his own wife. He denied, however, that he had offered her £200, or any other money, for a copy of the evidence to be given by Charles Orton, brother of the Arthur Orton he had known in Australia. He was pressed to tell the names of those who had known him in Australia; but he declined to do so on the ground that he had very powerful evidence in his favour, and if he supplied the Solicitor-General with this information the other side would take advantage of it during the adjournment in the long vacation.

An application was made by the Solicitor-General, on Wednesday, to have the claimant examined by surgeons, in order to search for particular marks on his ankles, arms, side, and head, of which he had spoken. This was refused by Serjeant Ballantine until after the witnesses should have been heard who were to speak of marks by which the true Sir Roger Tichborne might be identified. Serjeant Ballantine took occasion to declare that the defendants' whole story, of the claimant being not Roger Tichborne, but Arthur Orton, was the result of a deliberate conspiracy, and was founded on utter falsehood. The Solicitor-General replied that he considered the claimant's case a conspiracy, and the claimant himself an impostor. The Lord Chief Justice took time to consider the application.

The cross-examination was finished on Thursday. The foreman of the jury asked some questions, very shrewdly and knowingly, about the arrival at Melbourne of the Osprey, the vessel said to have picked up Roger Tichborne and others saved from the wreck of the Bella. The claimant was then re-examined.

We give an illustration of the scene in court and a view in Tichborne Park, near Alresford, Hampshire, the ancestral abode of this old English family.

The Belgian Parliament has passed a bill suppressing the gaming-tables at Spa.

During the first thirteen weeks of the financial year, while the revenue amounted to £16,835,783, the expenditure was £18,754,085. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,291,388, and in the Bank of Ireland £1,057,202.

A notice from the General Post Office informs us that an office for the issue and payment of money-orders and for telegraph business has been opened at the head-quarters of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon-common during the ensuing meeting.

A despatch from Heart's Content, Newfoundland, dated June 20, conveys the gratifying intelligence that the repairing-ship, Scanderia, had grappled and connected the ends of the cable which was laid in 1865. Both Anglo-American cables are, therefore, now in working order.

Nearly 2000 competitors have entered for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon this year; and the contest—the first stage of which will be fired with the breech-loader, on Wednesday, July 12, and two following days, is looked forward to with great interest. Every regiment and county in England, Scotland, and Wales will be represented; and, in order that this extraordinary number of competitors may get through their shooting without delay or confusion, Captain Costin, the executive officer of the National Rifle Association, has arranged them in divisions, and plainly detailed the date and hour they are to shoot; and of these 2000 men, the 250 who make the highest scores will be entitled to prizes value £1265, the best shot receiving the silver medal and badge of the association and £60; the next twenty-nine the badge and £15 each; the next thirty, the badge and £10 each; the next ninety, £3 each; and the next hundred, £2 each. The second stage will be shot with the Martini-Henry rifle, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards; and the winner will receive the Queen's prize of £250, the gold medal and gold badge of the association.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

There was a large attendance of Peers yesterday week, when the Marquis of Salisbury moved his resolution condemning the scheme adopted by the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the future management of Emanuel Hospital. After a long debate, the motion was carried by a majority of 8—64 to 56. A subsidiary resolution, applying to the Grey Coat School, which is included in the scheme, was also passed.

On Monday Lord Sydney brought up her Majesty's answer to the address relative to Emanuel, St. Margaret's, and the Grey Coat Hospitals, stating that it was her intention to withhold her assent from these schemes. A discussion took place upon the administration of naval affairs and upon the subject of recruiting. The present state of our Admiralty Administration was severely criticised.

On Tuesday the Army Regulation Bill was brought up and read the first time; the Habitual Criminals Act Amendment Bill, the Owens College Bill, and the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Bill, were read the second time; and the Piers and Harbours Confirmation Bill and the Juries (Ireland) Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Union of Benefices Bill was, on Thursday, read the second time. The Burial Grounds Bill passed through Committee. The Commons' Amendments to the Benefices Resignation Bill, the Sequestration Bill, and the Prayer-Book (Table of Lessons) Bill were considered and agreed to. Several other bills on the paper were advanced a stage, amongst them being the Judicial Committee of Privy Council Bill, which was read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After some questions had been put and answered, yesterday week, the Army Regulation Bill, as amended, came up for consideration. Lord Elcho moved that it was inexpedient to consider the bill, as amended, until the whole scheme of the Government for the appointment, promotion, and retirement of officers, with an estimate of cost, and plan for the amalgamation of the regular and reserve forces, should have been laid before the House. After some discussion, Mr. Disraeli, while complimenting Lord Elcho on the power with which he had expressed his opinions, suggested that, in view of the important debate expected on the third reading of the measure, the report should be agreed to. The amendment having been negatived without a division, Lord Elcho proceeded to move the insertion of a clause providing that no soldier should be permitted to enter the reserve until he should have completed his twenty-third year. This also having been negatived, Earl Percy moved a clause empowering commanding officers of volunteers to impose fines for certain offences. This clause, like that proposed by Lord Elcho, was opposed on the part of the Government, and rejected by the House. A motion by Lord Elcho, for the omission of clause 9, by which the Mutiny Act is rendered applicable to volunteers, was negatived by 212 votes to 30; after which the report was received. At the evening sitting the subjects discussed were a motion of Colonel North, the object of which was to secure by purchase for the nation the Abyssinian Abuna's crown and chalice, captured at Magdala by the force under Lord Napier; and another motion by Mr. Gilpin, in favour of negotiating a treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar for the repression of the traffic in slaves on the east coast of Africa.

On Monday the Home Secretary, answering a question of Mr. Osborne anent the "Tichborne" trial, stated that a bill would be introduced by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords to enable the superior Courts to appoint sittings during the long vacation. Nearly the whole of the remainder of the sitting was occupied with the debate on the amendment of Mr. Graves to the third reading of the Army Regulation Bill, in which all the old arguments for and against the measure were once more reproduced. A few words from Mr. W. H. Smith preceded Mr. Cardwell's final vindication of the provisions of the bill and the conduct of the Government in regard to them. Mr. Disraeli's protest against the vast and indefinite expenditure on which the House was asked to engage was unprecedentedly brief, occupying scarce ten minutes in its delivery. His suggestion that that expenditure should be defrayed out of loans rather than out of the taxation of the year drew from Mr. Gladstone the denunciation of the policy recommended as "financial cowardice;" and, once upon his legs, the Prime Minister went on to deal with many other topics. When the right hon. gentleman sat down, closing with the declaration that, whether this bill was passed or not, purchase was doomed, and that under no circumstances could the Government continue to permit the payment of over-regulation prices, the House divided and Mr. Graves's resolution was negatived by 289 to 231, and the bill was then read the third time and passed. The Railway Regulation Amendment Bill and the Bankruptcy Disqualification Bill were passed through Committee, and the Promissory Oaths Bill was read the third time and passed.

The House was engaged, during the morning sitting on Tuesday, in the discussion in Committee of the Elections Bill, but when the hour for suspending debatable matter arrived progress was reported without progress having in reality been made. At the evening sitting, the case of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal formed the subject of discussion upon the motion of Mr. Haviland-Burke for the appointment of a Select Committee of inquiry.

The first four hours of the sitting on Wednesday afternoon were occupied with the discussion of Mr. McLaren's Bill for abolishing Church rates in Scotland. In the end the second reading of the measure was carried by a majority of forty-five. There was a good deal of conversation about Mr. Norwood's Registration of Partnerships Bill, but the result was that the measure was read the second time, upon the understanding that no other stage shall be taken, and that next Session a Select Committee shall be appointed to investigate the subject.

The House on Thursday presented a somewhat extraordinary appearance, from the fact of about twenty of the Conservative members, including Lord H. Lennox, Colonel S. Knox, Mr. Fowler, &c., having taken their seats on the Ministerial side of the House below the gangway. The adjourned debate on the Ballot Bill in Committee having been resumed, Mr. Newdegate supported the amendment on the ground that the vote by ballot would become a property, and no longer a trust, and would be the forerunner of universal suffrage. Mr. G. Bentinck supported the amendment after condemning Mr. Disraeli for his measure for Parliamentary reform and his political tergiversation. The Chairman here interfered, on the ground that the matter was not relevant to the amendment. Mr. Bentinck concluded by complaining of the conduct of Mr. Gladstone in attempting to curtail the rights of members. M. T. Collins thought that the bill would make no change in the system of election in England. The voter would vote for those who paid him, and the bill, if it did anything, would increase the power of bribery. Colonel Beresford supported the amendment. Mr. Scourfield was opposed to the Ballot Bill;

Mr. Charley and Mr. Green supported the amendment. After a long and dreary debate, which was confined to the members of the Opposition exclusively, the Government and their supporters studiously abstaining from uttering a single word, the Committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 154 to 63. The Committee then proceeded with the consideration of the clauses, but very little progress was made.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Hon. Richard Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford, K.G., late of Ragley Hall, Warwickshire; Manchester House, London; and of Lisburn, Antrim, Ireland, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 26th ult., under £500,000 personalty in England. The will bears the date 1838, when his Lordship was Earl of Yarmouth; and there are six codicils, executed in 1850, when Marquis of Hertford. The executors are appointed by the sixth codicil, and are the Right Hon. Frederick Dudley Ryder and the Hon. Frederick William Cadogan; to each his Lordship has left a legacy of £10,000 for their kindness in accepting the office. His Lordship succeeded to the title in 1842, and died at Paris, in August last, at the age of seventy, a bachelor. He is succeeded by his cousin, Lieutenant-General Francis Hugh George Seymour, now (fifth) Marquis of Hertford. His Lordship's only brother, Lord Henry Seymour, died a bachelor in 1859, being some years after the execution of the will, to whom the testator had left his castles, manors, and landed estates in Ireland, and had appointed him residuary legatee; but, as regards the latter bequest of the residue, the testator has, owing to his brother's decease, bequeathed the residue of his property, both real and personal, to Richard Wallace, as a reward for the care and attention bestowed by him on his Lordship's mother, and also on his Lordship during a severe illness. There are several large legacies and annuities left to personal friends, one being the sum of £30,000, others of £10,000, with power to his successor to charge his freehold estates with portions and settlements to the amount of £200,000.

The will of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., D.C.L., late of Rolleston Hall, Staffordshire, was proved in London, on the 22nd ult., under £350,000 personalty. The executors are Sir Tonman Mosley, Bart., the only surviving son, and Alfred Smith, Esq., banker, of Derby. The trustees are Hugh Wood, Esq., of 7, Westbourne-street, Hyde Park, and Samuel King, Esq., of Manchester. To each of the three last-named gentlemen there is a legacy of £100. The will is dated March 31, 1862, with a codicil May 24, 1864; and the testator died May 27 last, aged eighty-six. Sir Oswald was a Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Derby and Stafford, and formerly M.P. for North Staffordshire. His freehold and landed estates in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and elsewhere he leaves to his son, the present Baronet, together with the residue of his personal estate, having left a legacy of £12,000 to his daughter Letitia, and made a liberal provision for all his other daughters, with legacies to other members of his family. He bequeaths £3000 in trust, the interest to be paid to the masters and mistresses of the Sunday and other schools at Rolleston, Anslow, and Tutbury, in Staffordshire, to be apportioned in such manner as the person beneficially entitled to the Rolleston Hall estate shall in his discretion think proper. He bequeaths the family plate to his son, and directs that the old carved oak furniture which has descended with the baronetcy from his ancestors be held and devolve as heir-looms.

The will of Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Bart., K.H., M.A., D.C.L., astronomer, late of Collingwood House, Hawkshurst, Kent, was proved in the London Court on the 20th ult., under £30,000 personalty, by Edward Hardcastle, Esq., and Dame Margaret Brodie Herschel, his relict, the acting executors and trustees—John Stewart, Esq., the testator's brother-in-law, also an executor and trustee, having renounced. General the Hon. Alexander Gordon, the testator's son-in-law, was also appointed an executor; but, owing to his proceeding to India, the testator states that he considered it advisable not to impose upon him the duties of that office, and revoked the appointment. The will bears date Aug. 1, 1865; and there are five codicils. The last was executed April 22, 1871, and Sir John died May 11 following, aged seventy-nine. He was formerly Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, President of the Astronomical Society, and Master of the Mint. The deceased Baronet was the eldest son of the great astronomer Sir William Herschel, K.H. The family is of Hanoverian extraction. The testator bequeaths all his honorary medals, diplomas, rings, orders, and other presentations of gold, silver, and jewellery to his wife, to be treated as heir-looms (except a brilliant from the Emperor of Austria, which was set in a ring and previously given to her Ladyship), and leaves her all his MS. and drawings. He bequeaths to the Royal Astronomical Society of London the volumes of drawings of spots on the sun by Professor Pasdorff. He disposes amongst the students of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he matriculated, and to other learned institutions, a large number of copies of his work entitled "The Result of Observations Astronomical made During the Years 1836-7-8, when at the Cape of Good Hope;" the cost of the printing of this work was defrayed by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. He bequeaths to each of his daughters a legacy of £1000 beyond any other provision, and to some of his granddaughters £500 each. He bequeaths to his wife a life interest over his property not otherwise disposed of, which after her decease will devolve to his son, the present Baronet; a liberal provision being made for all his other children.

The Marquis of Bath has resigned the chairmanship of the Wilts Quarter Sessions.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club, on Wednesday night, Admiral Rous brought forward his motion for the re-establishment of auction selling races, and the resolution was carried by fifteen votes to five.

Public salt-water baths, erected at a cost of about £36,000, were opened at Southport, on Wednesday, by Lord Skelmersdale. The occasion was celebrated by a series of fêtes. An observatory was presented to the town by Mr. J. Fernley.

The Agincourt, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Wilmot, second in command of the Channel squadron, went ashore, last Monday, on Pearl Rock, near Gibraltar; but, after discharging her guns and stores, she was got off without having sustained much damage.

Mr. Gladstone called a meeting of the Liberal party, at Downing-street, on Thursday, when a large attendance of the Premier's supporters almost unanimously agreed to the novel plan suggested by him to facilitate the passing of the Ballot Bill. To meet the "talking-out" opposition adopted on Tuesday, the right hon. gentleman advised Liberal members to make Mr. Forster their mouthpiece, adding that the Vice-President of the Privy Council would be happy to confer with hon. members having amendments on the paper, with a view of embodying them in the bill.



## THE FARM.

The Royal Agricultural Society are doing great work at Wolverhampton, and the steam-plough trials which have been going on for the last fortnight, and are the best the society have yet had, will throw more light and practical experience on steam cultivation. Messrs. Fowler's machinery was most successful. Their engines of 20-horse power moved with ease and rapidly over the land, and set to work with an eleven-tined cultivator on a foul piece of clover lea, three acres of which were well ploughed in a little over forty minutes, or at about the rate of fifty acres a day. The 12-horse power pair of engines, with a nine-tined cultivator, 8½ in. deep, ploughed a similar piece of land at the rate of forty acres a day. The single 12-horse power engines, with anchorage and a clip drum, worked with a seven-tined cultivator, 7 in. deep, at about the rate of twenty-three acres a day; and a smaller engine, with two drums and a five-tined cultivator, made good work, fully 8 in. deep, at about twenty acres a day. Messrs. Barrows and Stewart's less expensive machines, on the Woolston system, hardly did such good or quick execution. Messrs. Howard's large machines, having met with an accident, were not exhibited; but the Ravenhorpe Company, with a Clayton and Shuttleworth engine and a Howard seven-tined cultivator, did some good work. In the second class, for engines under ten tons, Messrs. Howard's worked well, 7½ in. deep, at about the rate of sixteen acres a day. Messrs. Fowler's implements in this class broke whilst ploughing, but in a short time were mended, and finished well. Messrs. Amies, Barford, and Co. also made capital work. The trial of the traction-engines with the indiarubber tires stuck fast; and Thomson's road-steamer, although it may be useful on hard roads, or dry, sound land, is certainly not adaptable for wet soils. Messrs. Aveling and Porter's 6-horse power traction-engines showed to the best advantage, and made the 1½ mile course in 61 min., dragging 9 tons load and consuming 2 cwt. 9 lb. of coal.

At the monthly council meeting of the society, on Wednesday, a botanist was appointed, and thanks were tendered to the chemical committee, for, although the Bradburn trial was lost, yet it would tend to have a beneficial effect. Mr. Torr called attention to the relaxation of the restrictions on the foreign cattle trade recently made by the Privy Council and to the injury which may have been thereby inflicted on English herds. After a speech from Professor Simonds, it was resolved that the society address a letter to the Privy Council requesting that the speech might be printed. That a great danger exists in the direct importation and transit of Continental stock at the present time is well known; and the society could not benefit farmers more than by endeavouring to prevent, rather than to cure, the disease. The late Lord Berners, once president, was for many years one of the trustees of the society. He was also president of the Smithfield Club, where his pure Leicesters—of which he kept a very choice flock—won the gold medal in 1857, and several silver cups in subsequent years. He took much interest in agriculture and greatly improved his estates in Leicestershire.

Many visitors to the Merton sheep sale in Norfolk took the Cambridgeshire and Ely Society's show on their way the day previously. The cart-horses were very excellent; and Mr. Worth, of Sutton, showed three very fine animals, which were sold to a London dealer. Honest Tom was again the best stallion, and Mr. Crowe took the mare prize. A very fine two-year-old filly of Mr. Linton's, by Honest Tom, obtained the first in her class. Lady Pigot won in aged shorthorn bulls, but was beaten in two-year-olds by Mr. Pawlett, who was also first with yearling bulls and in two-year-old heifers. Mr. How was first with cows. Captain Catling won with a red heifer, and took first prize for ewes. The short-woolled-sheep prize went to Lord Chesham's Shropshires, and Mr. Street's Oxfordshire beat the Hampshire Downs. The lovers of the Southdowns were well regaled the following day with the late Lord Walsingham's flock, which Mr. Thornton brought to the hammer; a judge present considered that there were forty shearling rams better than the first-prize sheep at Guildford. The arrangements for the sale were most perfect; the ring was set round like an amphitheatre, and the whole 235 lots were dispersed in five hours. When the Babraham flock passed away the Merton flock, with the blood of Webb's 102, a son of old Archbishop, came to the fore, and brought to the sideboard a grand array of cups and medals. John Day and his sons also went to shepherd the flock, and the sheep, under Mr. Wood's management, were brought out in splendid condition, the lambs being only a little thin. The Prince of Wales bought the first pen of shearling ewes, at 10½ gs. each, the first-prize Oxford ram, at 50 gs.; and a magnificent shearling at 100 gs.; indeed, the best of the flock may be said to have been kept in the country, as his Royal Highness also purchased some very fine ewes, as well as the pen of old ewes, at 7½s., in which was the dam of the shearling which made 180 gs. (Mr. Taylor, Sussex), the best price of the day. Lord Portsmouth gave 84 gs. for the second-prize Oxford sheep; and Sir W. Throckmorton 60 gs. for the commended shearling which had been used with the reserved Stamford ewes. Mr. Foljambe and Mr. E. Marjoribanks gave 20 gs. each for ram lambs, and several pens of ewe lambs made 80s. each. The highest-price pen of ewes went for £14 each to South America; and several lots go to Australia, Germany, Austria, and France, and a good number into Sussex. The 871 sheep, a third of which were lambs, averaged exactly 6 gs. each.

The bright day was, however, sadly darkened by the death of Mr. John Clayden, of Littlebury, Essex. He was well and cheerful in the morning, and bid very quietly for several lots; but at the railway station he fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired on Tuesday. He was one of the leading men in his county, a good farmer and a fine stock-breeder; a man of great energy, and exceedingly popular. He was well known as chairman of the Islington Agricultural Hall Company for several years.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* states that Professor Agassiz, having had a coast-survey steamer placed under his control, is about starting upon an expedition to examine the waters of the Pacific Ocean along the coast of North America, and, in connection with deep-sea soundings, will collect specimens of natural history.

A crowded meeting was held, on Tuesday night, in the Shoreditch Townhall in support of the movement for the preservation of Epping Forest to the use of the public. Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., presided. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the conduct of the Government upon this question, and thanking the City Corporation for the action they had resolved upon. A deputation was appointed to seek an interview with Mr. Gladstone upon the subject.

The band of the "Garde Républicaine," sent by the French Government to perform for a few days in the International Exhibition, reached London on Tuesday evening. Early on Wednesday they gave an "aubade" at the French Commissioner's residence, in Onslow-square. In the afternoon the band played in the garden of the French Court, and subsequently in the Royal Albert Hall, meeting everywhere with great success.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The post of honour among an unusually interesting muster of monthly periodicals is due to *Macmillan* on account of George Eliot's poetical contribution, "Armstrong." This is a dramatic sketch, with little strictly dramatic power, but great poetical beauty and the authoress's customary depth of reflection and insight into human nature. The story is simply that of a singer's triumphant début, her subsequent loss of voice, her despair, and ultimate resignation to her calamity. It will be seen that the texture of incident is slight; and, indeed, the situation is too weak for the mass of thought and feeling it is made to support. In this respect the piece contrasts unfavourably with "Jubal," and is, moreover, far inferior in artistic completeness. The value rather consists in the massiveness of the ore than in the finish of the workmanship. Scores of lines might be quoted, any one of which would have afforded material for an entire poem to writers of ordinary resources. The difference between profusion and ostentation was never better illustrated than in the splendid simplicity of this display of intellectual opulence. Another contribution which will excite attention is "Der Ruhm," a kind of parody on the "Battle of Dorking," in which a Brandenburg captain is supposed to relate how a German army endeavoured to invade England towards the close of this century; and came to grief upon the high seas. There is some humour in the description of the naval operations, but the writer's political forecasts seem very wild. We regret to have no space to devote to Professor Masson's able and thoughtful exposition, "How literature may illustrate history," which, with an elegant and scholarly paper on Pope and Cowper, and Mr. Hamilton's kindly and agreeable recollections of Ireland, completes the more remarkable portion of a very excellent number.

Mr. Matthew Arnold's essay on "Literature and Dogma," in the *Cornhill*, is scarcely composed with his usual felicitous clearness, but the leading idea seems to be that "dogma" is justified and not condemned of "literature" if their respective spheres are kept properly apart. A second part is to follow, perhaps designed to explain how far dogma, thus divorced from the interests of life, is worth retaining at all. An essay on Lord Chesterfield is admirably written, and not unjust to the legislator of politeness in so far as his character is concerned, but rates him much too low both as author and statesman. "Under the Mountains" is a charming Swiss story, full of exquisite landscape and delicate pathos. Mr. Proctor's paper on the Herschels is, in the main, a defence of his own theory, that the Magellanic clouds and other galaxies lie within and not without the limits of our own cosmical system.

*Blackwood* contains two thoughtful articles—from the Conservative point of view, of course—on Mr. Mill's theories respecting land, and on educational endowments. "Fair to See" is ably continued, and there is the usual monthly indictment of the Ministry.

A varied and excellent number of *Fraser* contains a paper, apparently by the editor, on the tragic history of Don Carlos, the son of Philip II., partly founded on researches in the Spanish archives. Like most that has of late been written about this Prince, its tendency is to dispel the halo of romance that has hitherto surrounded him, and to represent his father's conduct in a more favourable light. Mr. Hjaltalin, a native Icelander, contributes an interesting article on the traces of animal-worship among the ancient Norsemen. The instances adduced, though conclusive as to the existence of romantic fancies and superstitious observances respecting animals, hardly seem sufficient to establish the fact of actual animal-worship at any historic era. "The Journeyman Engineer" reports, in concise language, upon the feeling of the English working classes, in so far as they take an interest in politics, towards the Paris Commune. It is needless to say that it differs widely from that prevalent in Belgravia or Printing-House square. An essay on the Commune, by Mr. W. R. Greg, is well worthy of attention. From a native coldness of temperament, Mr. Greg is slow to comprehend the ideas at the root of popular movements; but on this occasion he is right in pointing out that one of the most singular features of this movement was its indefiniteness, which served to unite all who were from any cause discontented with the existing state of affairs, and all theorists who imagined that their own favourite idea might come out uppermost from the general lottery. A narrative of a trip through Touraine last April gives a lively picture of the feeling of the province at the time. It was strongly monarchical.

The *Contemporary Review*, devoted (as usual) to theology and philosophy, opens with some comments, by Mr. R. H. Hutton, on Mr. Herbert Spencer's views of the genesis of morals. Mr. Hutton thinks that "the experience philosophy" is opening its eyes more candidly than at any previous time to the strong side of its opponents' case, and discovering it to be unanswerable. The Rev. John Hunt contributes an interesting account of the chief Utopias and schemes of social regeneration, from Plato's Republic to Mr. Noyes's American community. Professor Mozley's scheme for the introduction of the modern literatures into the University course, and Professor Dörner's historical account of Gallicanism, are also worthy of attention.

*Saint Pauls*, besides its excellent fictions, has good papers on Montaigne and on the pursuit of literature as a profession. Perhaps, however, the most generally interesting of its contents is an extremely spirited account of a hunt after that fierce, uncanny quadruped, the "Tasmanian devil."

Mr. Trollope's new story in the *Fortnightly*, "The Eustace Diamonds," is rather prolix in the introductory chapters; but the writer apologises handsomely for this fault, and the general effect is decidedly successful. The widow who occupies the post of heroine is exactly the character that Mr. Trollope relishes, and the question of property in the family diamonds is well fitted to be the nucleus of an interesting plot. Mr. Swinburne's essay on the dramatist Ford is eloquent, but, like most of Mr. Swinburne's prose criticism, considerably too eloquent for the occasion. Professor Cairnes's disquisition on political economy contains some important truth, vigorously expressed, on the impolicy of setting science up as the natural antagonist to the natural aims and aspirations of the labouring classes. Dr. Sandwith's remarks on "Earl Russell, the Commune, and Christianity," are also vigorous and seasonable. The resemblance between modern Socialists and early Christians is, however, one of the commonplaces of controversy. Mr. Karl Blind, in an able paper, advocates the limitation of the suffrage in France in the interest of the Republic. The expediency of the measure from one point of view is obvious; but it may be questioned whether any gain in material strength would not be more than counterbalanced by the loss in moral power which it would entail. To insist on universal suffrage as long as it seemed likely to promote their ends, and to renounce it as soon as the contrary became apparent, would certainly exhibit Republicans in an unenviable light, and would justify as well as demonstrate the existence of the supposed popular aversion. It will be better policy in the long run for Republicans to accept the situation which they have themselves created and to make the best of it. The project of giving additional representatives to the towns, also advocated by Mr.

Blind, offers an indirect method of attaining the same end not liable to such formidable objections.

Two of the leading contributors to the *Fortnightly* are also contributors to the *Dark Blue*, which is taking an honourable place among magazines. Mr. Karl Blind supplies an interesting essay on the Ammergau passion-play, pointing out the traces which seem to indicate that it may, after all, be a transformed relic of the ancient heathen religion. Mr. Swinburne's notice of Mr. Simeon Solomon contains some fine descriptions of pictures, but is marred by over-ambitious writing and the spirit of *camaraderie*. Mr. Joaquin Miller's "Kit Carson's Ride" is merely Mr. Brown ng's "Ride from Ghent to Aix" in American masquerade. There are many good miscellaneous papers, among which Mr. Venables' amusing chapter on ghosts, and Mr. Colvin's critique on the pictures at the International Exhibition call for special remark. Another art-notice, that of the Royal Academy, in *Temple Bar*, is remarkable for severe causticity. The great fact, however, for the readers of this magazine is the reappearance of the authoress of "Cometh Up as a Flower." With all Miss Broughton's extravagance, there is a dash of real genius in her work which broadly distinguishes it from commonplace sensational literature. In the opening chapters of "Good-bye, Sweetheart," there is little extravagance, but a very palpable power of depicting a delightful type of female character, where unconventionality stops short of eccentricity. We trust that the idyllic element of her talent is to be cultivated at the expense of the melodramatic. "The Valley of Poppies," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is, like Mr. Hatton's other fictions, a very original, and, if the reader be not in an over-critical mood, a very agreeable story. There is also a curious account of the "Tichborne Dole" and its supposed connection with the fate of the family; and a courageous vindication of the ex-Emperor, whose chief defects as a ruler, according to the writer, were his singular candour and unsuspiciousness. The *Month* has a most interesting paper, by Father Coleridge, on the legends connected with St. Francis of Assisi. It is strange to see thoughts and symbols of such exquisite beauty blended with what cannot have been other than deliberate imposture. There are also a paper on Henri Cinq, which, though "communicated," adds nothing to our information, and two able articles on subjects of great importance—"The Court of Chancery and the Religion of Minors" and "Oxford in 1871." *Tinsley*, *Belgravia*, and *London Society* are all very readable, but we find nothing of special mark. *Good Words* is this month chiefly remarkable for Miss Saunders's and Miss Betham Edwards's fictions and the extracts from Hawthorne's Continental note-books. We have also to acknowledge the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *Victoria Magazine*, *Once a Week*, *Good Words for the Young*, *Golden Hours*, the *Leisure Hour*, and the *Sunday Magazine*.

The *British Quarterly* has an interesting review of M. de Champagny's historical treatise on the Roman Empire, and a profound examination of the different kinds of arguments for Theism. Its other articles seem of less value; but one of them deserves the attention of scholars, being an exposure of the literary defects that abound in Professor Jowett's translation of Plato. "The Genius of Nonconformity," and Mr. Miall's motion for the disestablishment of the Church, are discussed as one might expect in this critical organ of the Independent Dissenters.

## COMPETITION OF ART-STUDENTS.

A private view of the prize works of the art-students of the United Kingdom was opened, on Wednesday, at the South Kensington Museum. The works of art (200 in number) have been selected by a committee of able and indefatigable examiners from no less than 64,608 productions sent up for competition by the local schools, and have obtained prizes of gold, silver, or bronze medals, or books. They are exhibited on screens and tables in one of the picture-galleries of the museum; and, though they cannot, of course, vie with the works on the walls, they are well worth a visit from all who are interested to know the result of the vast system of art-education which stretches from South Kensington throughout the kingdom, and is already making itself felt in our industrial arts and manufactures. The prize works consist of studies from the antique, designs for architecture or manufactures, and studies in light and shade, colour, or from the life. They come from England, Scotland, and a few from Ireland, and the industrial works generally bear about them some characteristics of their birthplace. Thus, there are designs for pottery from Staffordshire, for scarves and laces from Macclesfield and Nottingham, for metal vases from Birmingham, and so on. A great many of the honours are carried away by South Kensington and the Female School of Art in Bloomsbury; but the provinces are also well represented.

The winners of the gold medals are William Butler, Nottingham, for a design for lace curtain; William M. Chrichton, Edinburgh, for a design for a set of jewellery; Owen Gibbons, South Kensington, for a design for the decoration of a ceiling; George L. Luker, St. Martin's, for an architectural design; George F. Mann, South Kensington, for a model from the antique; James Robertson, Edinburgh, for a figure from the antique; Rose E. Stanton, Stroud, for a group in water colour; James Steel, Glasgow, for a model from life; and George F. Turten, Nottingham, for a design for lace curtain.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, on Wednesday afternoon, at the annual distribution of prizes on the Chichester training-ship for destitute boys, lying off Greenhithe.

The Cambridge University examination for women began on Monday. There are 128 candidates at the following centres:—Cambridge, Cheltenham, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Rugby. This is the last of the three years of trial instituted by the Senate; but, in consideration of the success of the examinations, it has now been made permanent.

The Government emigration offices at Liverpool, on Wednesday, completed their usual return of the exodus from the Mersey for the quarter ending June. The number of vessels which left Liverpool under the Act during the quarter was 126, of which 102 went to the United States, having on board 2811 cabin and 53,471 steerage passengers; to Canada there were 23 ships, with 470 cabin and 11,036 steerage passengers; and to Victoria there was only one ship, with 53 cabin and 340 steerage passengers—making a total of 126 ships, 3334 cabin and 64,847 steerage passengers. The number of vessels which left Liverpool without undergoing Government supervision during the quarter was—To the United States, 13 ships, with 294 cabin and 782 steerage passengers; to Canada, 3, with 61 cabin and 51 steerage; to Victoria, 4, with 102 steerage and 8 cabin; to New Brunswick, 3 steerage and 6 cabin; to New Zealand, 16 cabin and 1 steerage; to the West Indies, 5 vessels, with 54 passengers; to the East Indies, 5, with 29 passengers; to China, 2, with 14 passengers; to Africa, 4, with 37 passengers; and to South America, 90, with 329 passengers—making a total of 38 ships and 1807 passengers, which shows a total for the quarter of 70,003 passengers.



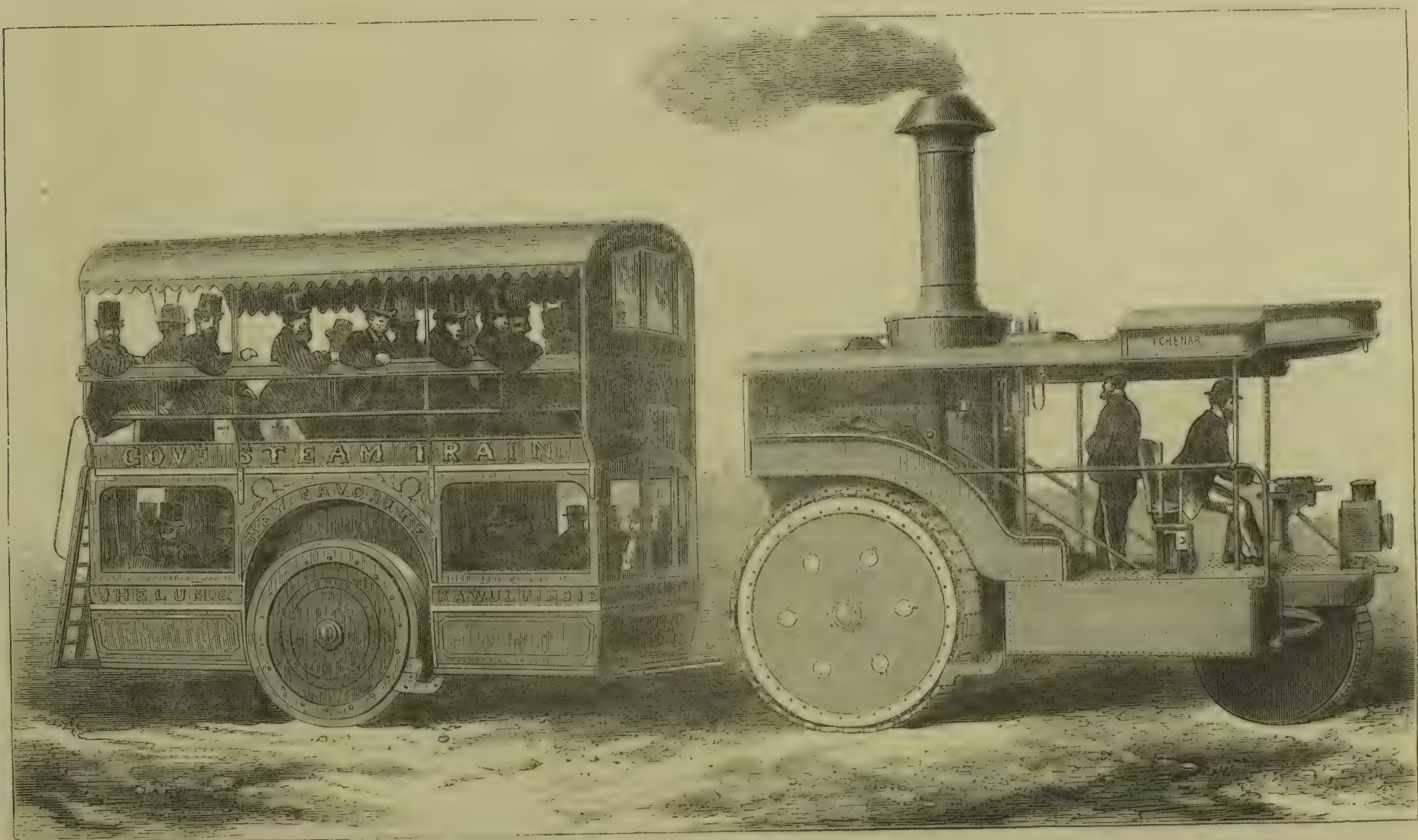


REVIEW OF THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE BY THE QUEEN, IN BUSHEY PARK.





THE LATE MR. GEORGE GROTE.



ROAD STEAMER AND OMNIBUS FOR THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.



## NEW MUSIC.

It is important to the human frame as healthy digestive organs and when they are impaired the popular and professional remedy is MORSON'S PEPSINE. Sold in Bottles and Boxes from 2s. 6d. by all Chemists and the Manufacturers, Thomas Morson and Son, 124, Southampton-row, W.C., London. See name on label.



**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.**

The following extract from the "Weekly Budget" of Jan. 23, 1871, speaks for itself.

Mr. Gallup has certainly conferred a boon upon society by his invention of the "Floriline" for the teeth and breath. It is well known that the few preparations for the teeth and breath, which are in the highest degree injurious to the most tender gums, and which are in the highest degree pleasant and agreeable. We must say that this "Floriline" makes tooth-cleaning quite a luxury, as it not only effectually cleanses the teeth, but it removes all disagreeable odours and keeps the mouth fresh and agreeable. This fragrant preparation has also another charm—it is cheap; for a few drops sprinkled upon a wet toothbrush suffice for one operation. It ought to become immensely popular.

**"FLORILINE."—A NEW TOILET DISCOVERY!**—A few drops of this fluid on a wet toothbrush cleanses the teeth from all foreign substances or impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, arrests the progress of decay. Price 2s. 6d.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH!**

Not only leaves the teeth with a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, but imparts to the breath a delightful fragrance. It removes instantly all odours arising from decayed teeth, a foul stomach, or tobacco smoke. Put up in large bottles and elegant toilet cases, and sold by Perfumers and Chemists everywhere, at 2s. 6d.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE BREATH!**

Snowy teeth and fragrant breath are possible to all. The fragrant "Floriline" can produce this result, and nothing else will. Sold everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH!**

A certificate from Dr. Attfield goes with every bottle of this fluid certifying to its harmless and beneficial properties.

**FLORILINE!—A NEW TOILET DISCOVERY!**

Is pronounced by all who use it to be the very best liquid dentifrice in the world. Sold by Perfumers and Chemists at 2s. 6d.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE BREATH!**

A few drops on a wet toothbrush imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant. Directions in German, French, and Spanish, at 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH!**

A purely vegetable liquid, which thoroughly cleanses all the cavities of the teeth, and sold, at 2s. 6d., by Chemists and Perfumers every where.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH!**

Corrects all disagreeable odours arising from unclean teeth, a foul stomach, or tobacco smoke. It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE BREATH!**

Neutralises the offensive secretions of the month renders the gums hard and healthy. Price 2s. 6d. Directions in four languages. Ask your perfumer to get you a bottle.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**WHY DO OUR TEETH DECAY?**

Who has ever travelled among the Indians of North America that has not been struck with the superior whiteness and soundness of the Indians' teeth? We have often wondered how these dusky savages could preserve such a full row of ivory even to the greatest age—while premature decay of the teeth was the rule with the whites. What once was a mystery is no longer one. The extracts from plants which the Indians have for ages chewed have been concentrated into a liquid called FRAGRANT FLORILINE, a few drops of which, on a wet toothbrush, causes a sort of foam in the mouth, which penetrates every crevice, and cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, and prevents tartar. The "Fragrant Floriline" should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline contains, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties; at the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organization.

It beautifies the teeth and gums.  
It arrests the decay of the teeth.  
It acts as a detergent after smoking.  
It renders the gums hard and healthy.  
It neutralises the offensive secretions of the month.  
It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant. Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. HENRY C. GALLUP, Sole Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH!**

Will soon be sold in all parts of Europe. An Agent is wanted in every large city in the Continent, as the "Floriline" has directions in French, German, and Spanish, and is well suited to stand the test of any climate. Price 2s. 6d.

**FLORILINE! PURIFIES THE BREATH.**

Beautiful clean white teeth and a pure breath are the certain results in every instance where this new toilet delight is in use. Nothing can equal it. Price 2s. 6d., of all Perfumers.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE!—THE NEW TOILET DISCOVERY.**

Will be sent by rail to any part of the world on receipt of 2s. 6d. It cannot be sent by post. Ask your Chemist to procure it for you.

**FLORILINE! CLEANSSES THE TEETH,**

and is delightfully pleasant to the taste. Being purely vegetable, it is well adapted to ladies, gentlemen, and children. Price 2s. 6d., of all Perfumers throughout the world. It is the best liquid dentifrice known.

**FLORILINE! PURIFIES THE BREATH,**

and is justly called "The Triumph of Toilet Chemistry." One trial will prove its virtue, and people who once use it will never be without it. Price 2s. 6d., of all Perfumers.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE! IS A NEW DISCOVERY.**

Ask your Chemist or Perfumer to get you a bottle. It only costs 2s. 6d., and will last for months. It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath. Directions in four languages.

**FLORILINE!—FOR THE BREATH.**

A few drops of this liquid sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a sort of foam when rubbing the teeth which penetrates every crevice, and on rinsing the mouth the teeth are thoroughly cleansed. Price 2s. 6d. Ask your chemist to get you a bottle.

**FLORILINE! WHITENS THE TEETH.**

This Liquid Dentifrice removes all discoloration and gives the teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and is warranted not to injure the enamel. Ask your chemist to get you a bottle, at 2s. 6d.—only one size.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE! PURIFIES THE BREATH.**

It is not only the greatest toilet discovery of the age, but it is the most beautiful toilet preparation in the world. Gentlemen, particularly after smoking, will find Floriline a specific to remove an offensive tobacco breath, at the same time rendering the latter fresh and agreeable. For children's teeth its advantages are paramount; the taste and sensation in the mouth are so thoroughly pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike and reluctance, as is often the case, they will on no account omit to use the Floriline regularly each day, if it is only left to their own choice.

Read the following Certificate from Professor ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Author of "Chemistry: General, Medical, and Pharmaceutical."

"Dear Sir,—I have made a complete chemical analysis, and thoroughly familiarised myself with the properties of your 'Fragrant Floriline'—a fluid preparation for cleansing the teeth. I certify that it contains no corrosive or irritating ingredient, nothing likely to injure in the slightest degree the most tender gums, or influence, otherwise than beneficially, the teeth and other structures of the mouth. The Floriline is an excellent and pleasant detergent.

(Signed) "JOHN ATTFIELD."

**FLORILINE!—Extract from the "Weekly**

Times," March 26, 1871—  
"BEAUTIFUL TEETH.—There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being new and extraordinary, that it is necessary, when anything new and good is introduced to the public, that special attention should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we, in a long experience, have ever used, is the new 'Fragrant Floriline.' It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its property of imparting a fragrance to the breath, and giving a peculiarly white gloss to the teeth, make it still more valuable. Of all the numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and a preserver of the teeth and gums."

**THE STOCK of Messrs. Jeffery, of Liverpool,**

amounting to over 423,000, NOW ON SALE at PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**THE BEST TIME TO BUY SILKS.**

ONE THOUSAND ODD DRESS LENGTHS OF RICH FANCY SILKS are now CLEARING OUT, at reduced prices, commencing at 30s.; also extra qualities, 42s. and 60s.

Write to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**RICH PLAIN SILKS, of French, Swiss,**

and German manufacture, at 3s. 11½d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per yard. Also 680 Odd Dress Lengths of rich Silks at 2½s. and 3½s.

**AN ESPECIALLY CHEAP SILK FOR LADIES' DRESSES.**

TISSU DE VENISE, a Roman Silk of natural colour, with beautifully-tinted satin stripes.

Price 1½ guinea the Dress of 12 yards, 2½s. the Dress of 16 yards, or any length will be cut at 2s. 7½d. per yard. The above article is much under price, and is guaranteed to WASH AND WEAR.

Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**ONE THOUSAND PIECES of the**

SZECHUEN LONGEE, a beautiful WASHING SILK for seaside or morning wear. The piece of 20 yards for 1 Guinea; also extra-fine qualities, the piece of 20 yards for 2s. 6d. and 2s. 3½d.

**A LARGE COLLECTION of RICH CHINTZ**

CRETONNES A LA POMPADOUR, suitable for this new very fashionable style of costumes; also the Diagonal Cretonne, in every shade of colour, plain, for the under-skirts (patterns free), from 10½d. to 1s. 9d. per yard.

Rich Lyons Gros Grain, 13½s. 6d. the Dress.

JAYS.

**AN UNUSUALLY LARGE COLLECTION OF**

RICH MOUSSELINES DE SOIE, Choice Silk Grenadines, Crêpes de Paris, &c., Plain in every quality, Stripes in all sizes, Broché in many designs, also the Diagonal Cretonne, in every shade of colour, plain, for the under-skirts (patterns free), from 10½d. to 1s. 9d. per yard.

Also Washing Grenadines, pure white, 8s. 9d. the Dress.

**A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES.**

"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered). In 62 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress.

2000 pieces of this charming material have been made expressly for, and can be obtained only from

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

**AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING BEST PRINTED**

FRENCH MUSLINS, Very Cheap. A Special Sale of over 3000 pieces, in every variety of design and colour, suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer wear.

Patterns free.

**FRENCH PIQUES, SATINS, PERCALES,**

BRILLIANTS, and CAMBRICS. Many thousand Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant designs, and the highest standard of quality, are now being sold at from 4d. to 9d. per yard under last year's prices. An endless collection of Patterns post-free.

**IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.**

CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES. Now ready, a complete Collection of New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

**NEW—FOR MORNING WRAPPERS.**

WHITE SATIN DAMASK. Upwards of 20 New Designs, at 7s. 9d. the Full Dress. Patterns free.

**A NEW MAKE OF**

WHITE PIQUE, "IMPERIAL COUTIL," in Four Cords and Three Whites, 8s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. the Dress. 1000 Pieces only.

Also, New Linen Gingham, at 9s. 9d. the Dress.

**FASHIONS FOR JUNE, 1871.**

A number of splendid New Shapes this Season in SILK JACKETS and MANTLES.

Close-fitting Jackets, with full Tunic Skirts, much inspired for. In Silk, Cashmere, and Grenadine. They are trimmed with the new Patent French Lace, and with Guipure and Yak Laces, in Black, White, and Buff.

This Season's Illustrated Manual of Fashions forwarded on application.

**LACE MANTLES and JACKETS, &c.**

Pusher Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, Jackets, &c., from 21s. 2s. upwards.

Spanish Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, &c., from 18s. 9d. upwards.

Yak Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, Jackets, &c., from 31s. 6d. upwards.

Various New and Fashionable Shapes in each description of Lace.

Limerick, Antwerp, Ghent, Calais, Honiton, Brussels, and other White Laces, real and imitation.

A splendid lot of Real Black Lace Squares and Half-Squares, in Chantilly and Maltese.

New Patterns, and very cheap.

**WATERPROOF MANTLES.**

PETER ROBINSON'S Guinea Waterproofs. Warranted. Paleots, with sleeves and capes, in various shades.

Circulars, with deep capes, of grey tweed.

Illustrations forwarded on application.

**CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.**

Large additions have been made, this month, in this department. Some very pretty Costumes in White Pique and in Lawn, Braided, &c. A Sheet of Illustrations now ready, and will be forwarded on application.

**PETER ROBINSON,**

103 to 108, Oxford-street. Patterns free.

**MRS. YOUNG, 128, OXFORD-STREET,**

having taken the adjoining Premises (129, Oxford-street), has determined to CLEAR OUT the whole of her

STOCK prior to the necessary alterations, and for that purpose, every article has been Re-marked at an immense reduction in price, so as to make the clearance as speedy as possible. The following are a few selections of her Stock, but catalogues can be had post-free on application.

**MUST BE CLEARED.—CHEMISES,**

In Lots of Three, assorted patterns, some slightly soiled. Three for 1s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 11s. 9d., and 11s. 9d. Extraordinary value.

123 and 129, Oxford-street, W.

**MUST BE CLEARED.—DRAWERS, or**

Knickerbockers, in Lots of Three, for 5s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 11s. 9d. Catalogues of the whole Stock, post-free, of Mrs. T. G. YOUNG.

**MUST BE CLEARED.—NIGHT-DRESSES,**

in Lots of Three, for 11s. 9d., 14s. 9d., 17s. 9d. Every article full size, well made, and of good materials. The money returned if not approved of.

123 and 129, Oxford-street, London.

**MUST BE CLEARED.—BREAKFAST**

DRESSES, Dressing-Gowns, Costumes, from 8s. 11d. A large lot of every description.

Mrs. T. G. YOUNG.

**MUST BE CLEARED.—BABY LINEN.**

Every article in Baby Linen at the same great reduction in price. Our Stock of Robes, Frocks, Cloaks, Hoods, Petticoats, Gowns, &c., is enormous, but they must be cleared to avoid loss by the dust from the alterations.

Ladies requiring Baby Linen should not lose this opportunity. Our success in this department is too well known to need comment. Price lists post-free. P.O. orders to be made payable to Thomas G. Young, Post-Office, Vere-street, W.

Mrs. T. G. YOUNG, 123 and 129, Oxford-street.

**PALADINE CLOTH for DRESSES and**

COSTUMES 27 in. wide, 10 yards for 12s. 6d. The material is very fine, firm, and soft, and one of the latest specimens of exquisite French tulle. The tulle is perfect, such as hitherto have only been produced in articles of silk. And, of the same fabric, piece now dresses at 7s. 6d., 9s. 9d., and 10s. 9d. This being sacrificed property, it is selling rapidly. Patterns sent.

HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.E.

**LADIES' WATERPROOF COSTUMES.**

"The Cheltenham" and other suits. The almost universally-expressed appreciation of the Cheltenham induces Messrs. JAY to invite with confidence public attention to this most useful over-dress. It is perfectly waterproof, suitable to all kinds of weather, and for all seasons. Messrs. JAY have also some other entirely new Waterproof suits for Yachting and the Seaside Promenade, prices from 1½ guinea each.

JAYS.

**POSTAGE-FREE. An Outline Lithographed**

Engraving of the CHELTENHAM SUIT, with Patterns of Materials will be forwarded to Ladies, gratis, on application to Messrs. JAY. The indicative figures will ensure a good fitting Suit.

**ARANEAE BAREGE.—Patterns free.**

This Material specially manufactured for Messrs. JAY, of Regent-street, is composed of silk and wool, of a crêpe-like texture, remarkably strong, intended and particularly adapted for Mourning Summer Dresses.

To be had only at Messrs. JAY'S.

**COOL SUMMER DRESSES for**

MOURNING.—Taffeta d'Italie, Crêpe Barege, Crêpe Grenadine, light, transparent, and other Fabrics for Summer Wear, from 1 guinea the Full Dress, 13 yards.

JAYS.

**FRENCH SILKS.—The contemplated**

imposition of a high percentage on raw and unmanufactured French Silks has caused much uneasiness in Lyons and other parts of France. Messrs. JAY have, however, luckily forestalled such an eventuality by purchasing largely in the autumn at literally panic prices; and as Black Silks are all the better for keeping, customers are advised forthwith to secure the little stock remaining. French Gros de Suez, 2½s. the Dress, 15 yards. Rich Lyons Gros Grain, 13½s. 6d. the Dress.

JAYS.

**MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have**

experienced Dressmakers and Milliners who act as travellers, so that, in the event of immediate Mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for Dress, one can be dispatched to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. The sketches of all the articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent-street.

Messrs. JAY, having adopted a fixed tariff, publish the following epitome of their charges for

DRESSMAKING.

Making Dress, with Plain Skirt .. .. 10s. 6d.

Making Dress, with Tucks of Crêpe or Fancy Trim-mings .. .. from 14s. 6d.

Making Bodice and Mounting Skirt into band .. .. 7s. 6d.

Making Bodice, ditto .. .. 8s. 0d.

Mounting Skirt into band, with Alpaca Pocket .. .. 1s. 6d.

Mounting ditto ditto, with Black Silk Pocket .. .. 2s. 6d.

Mounting ditto ditto, without Pocket .. .. 1s. 0d.

Silk Body Lining .. .. 5s. 6d.

Silk Sleeve Lining .. .. 2s. 6d.

Silk Low Body and Sleeve Lining .. .. 5s. 0d.

Lawn Body Lining .. .. 1s. 6d.

Sleeve Lining .. .. 1s. 0d.

Silk Facing .. .. 1s. 10d.

Peterham Ribbon, for banding .. .. 0s. 8d.

Peterham Waistband, Covered Crêpe and Rosette .. .. 2s. 6d.

Making Girdle .. .. 6s. 0d.

Making Low Bodice .. .. 6s. 0d.

Sundries .. .. 1s. 0d.

Tucker, Braid, and Trimmings, extra.

JANUS CORD.

Ladies who wear black dresses will find Janus Cord, at One Guinea and a Half the dress, one of the most economical and best fabrics ever manufactured for ladies' dresses.

JAYS.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, London (two doors from Oxford-street).

**FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING.**

Important Notice, patterns-free at BAKER and CRISP'S, the lowest, most useful, and best variety of British and foreign fabrics for every grade of Mourning, from 6d. per yard.

198, Regent-street, London.

N.B.—The latest Mourning Costumes ready for wear.

**NOTICE.**

THIRTY-SEVENTH PERIODICAL

REDUCTIONS. BAKER and CRISP.

In accordance with their usual custom, have again determined that none of their Spring and Summer Stock shall be left over, and in order to make room for their Autumn and Winter Goods, every article is greatly reduced in price. Therefore, Messrs. Baker and Crisp especially invite Ladies to write for patterns, or pay them an early visit at 198, Regent-street.

**BAKER and CRISP'S**

Periodical Reductions. Plain, Striped and Fancy Silks, half price.

Periodical Reductions. Satins, Japanese Silks, and Washing Silks, half price.

Periodical Reductions. Indian Silks and Black Silks, half price.

Periodical Reductions. Muslins, Cambrics, and Brillants, half price.

Periodical Reductions. Crêponnes, Piques, and Percales, half price.

Periodical Reductions. White Pique, White Muslins, and Grenadines, half price.

Periodical Reductions. Tinted Alpaccas, Alsace and Lorraine Fabrics.

Periodical Reductions. The Medium and Heavy Dresses, half price.

Periodical Reductions. Silk Wool



## NEW MUSIC.

**MIDDLE MARIMON'S NEW SONG.**  
CHAMANT ESPOIR. Polonaise. By AD. MATON.  
Composed expressly for and sung by Mlle. Marimon, in "Il Barbiere." Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**MIDDLE TITIEN'S NEW SONG.**  
**THE SNOW FLAKES.** Words by Longfellow. Music composed expressly for Mlle. Titien by HENRY PONTET. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**BERTHOLD TOURS'S NEW PIECE.**  
**A LITTLE STORY FOR THE PIANOFORTE.** Composed by BERTHOLD TOURS. Price 3s. 6d.; postage-free, 1s. 9d. "Likely to become as popular as his celebrated 'L'Ange du Berceau.'"  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**DE KONTSKI'S SULTANE FATIMA.**  
Valse. Performed by the Composer at the Ballad and other Concerts with the greatest success. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**DE KONTSKI'S LA SENSITIVE.**  
Reverie for the Pianoforte. Performed by the Composer. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**KUHE'S BLUE DANUBE WALTZ.** (An der schönen blauen Donau.) A brilliant arrangement for the Pianoforte of Strauss's favourite waltz. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. "A most charming Valse de Salon."  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**KUHE'S ARGYLL.—A New Scotch Fantasia** for the Pianoforte, introducing the popular air, "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me?" "They're a' noddin'" and "There's nae luck." Price 4s.; postage-free for 2s.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**W. S. ROCKSTRO'S New Pieces.**  
THE SEA DOGS FAREWELL. Price 4s.  
ELFIN REVELS. Fairy Sketch. Price 4s.  
Postage-free for half price.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**JULES DE SIVRAI'S SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT.** A brilliant transcription of Auld Lang Syne. "Most effective, and not very difficult." Price 3s. 6d.; postage-free, 1s. 9d.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**JULES DE SIVRAI'S GENTLE ZITELLA.**  
Arranged, with Variations, for the Pianoforte. Price 3s. 6d.; postage-free, 1s. 9d.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**BACH'S BOURREE in B Minor.**  
Transcribed by R. TOURS. 3s.  
BACH'S GAVOTTE in D. Transcribed by B. TOURS. 3s.  
BACH'S SARABANDE in D. Transcribed by B. TOURS. 3s.  
Postage-free for half price.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**DAN GODFREY'S NEW WALTZ.**  
**THE ROYAL BRIDESMAIDS' WALTZ.**  
A New Waltz by DAN GODFREY (Bandmaster Grenadier Guards), composed in honour of the Marriage of H.R.H. Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne. Price 4s. postage-free.  
THE LORD OF LORNE LANCERS, with Portrait. By DAN GODFREY. 4s.  
THE LORD OF LORNE GALOP. By DAN GODFREY. Illustrated with a beautiful Portrait, from a recent Photograph by Elliott and Fry. 3s.  
Either of the above popular and favourite Pieces will be forwarded, postage-free, on receipt of half price.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**M. GOUNOD'S NEW SONGS.**  
**WHEN SILENTLY THE DAY IS DYING.** (La Soir.) 2s.  
THERE IS DEW. Words by Tom Hood. 3s.  
GOOD NIGHT. Words by Shelley. 3s.  
WOMEN MEI WOES MEI Words by Campbell. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne. 3s.  
BOLERO. Composed and Dedicated to Madame Pauline Viardot. English Translation by Miss B. Keil. Music by CH. GOUNOD. 3s.  
IT IS NOT ALWAYS MAY. Sung by Santley at the Monday Popular Concerts. 3s.  
THE FOUNTAIN MINGLES WITH THE RIVER. Sung by Santley at the Monday Popular Concerts, and recommended. 3s.  
Postage-free for half price.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**OVER THE ROLLING SEA.** Composed by R. REYLOFF; sung by Signor Foli. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**A WARRIOR BOLD.** New Baritone Song.  
Composed by S. ADAMS, and sung by Mr. Maybrick with very great success. Compass, C to E. Price 3s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**TWO CASTLES.** New Song. Written by Miss Wilhelmina Baines; composed by BERTHOLD TOURS (Author of "Sunbeams of Summer," &c.). Price 3s.; postage-free on receipt of P.O. order for half price.  
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

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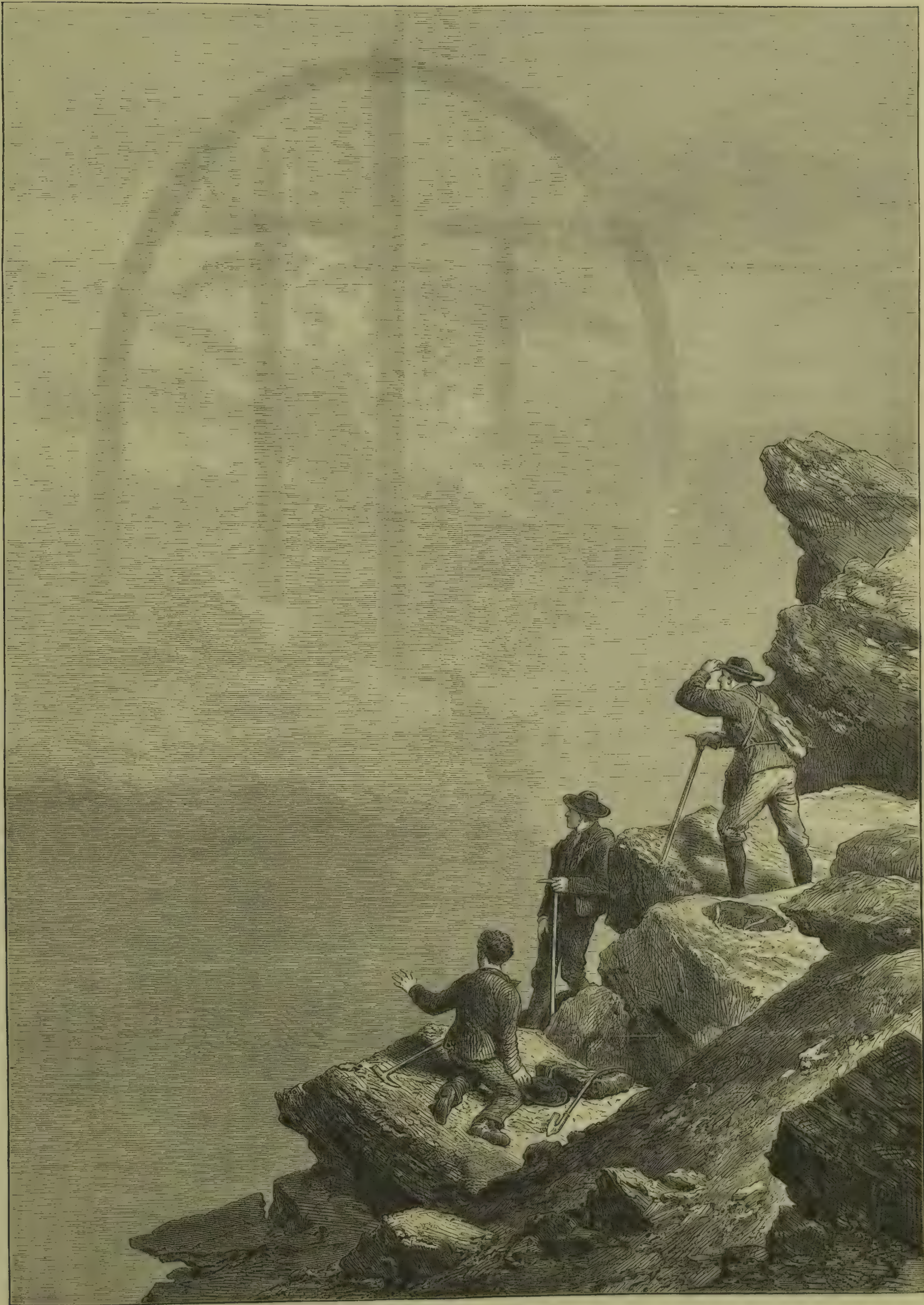
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### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

In one of the school-magazine papers by George Canning and his friends there is a facetious examination into the character of the pious *Æneas*, as he is described by Virgil. I remember that a point is made out of the hero's proceeding immediately on landing to kill deer. "And though," says the youthful critic, "he might raise the excuse that he did not know whose the deer were, there would not be much in this, because he was certainly quite sure that they were not *his*." This is the sort of reproach which a successor of George Canning addressed, the other night, to the conquerors of Abyssinia—or, rather, of King Theodore. They brought home the Abuna's crown and a sacred chalice; and, though the excuse is that there was really no representative of the rightful owners, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Henley thought that there was a certain scandal in taking them. An officer who shared in the expedition has since explained that, if there had been a king to take the crown or an altar to hold the chalice, neither prize would have been brought home. Our officers and our soldiers behaved so admirably in the matter, each body desiring the other to have those spoils, that one dislikes to hear them told, a great while afterwards, that neither ought to have had them. It seems to me that there was much more sense in bringing them away from a region of disorder and plunder, and thus preserving them from destruction, than there would have been in leaving them to an Abyssinian mob. Of course, we shall all be happy to make restitution when there is anybody to receive it; but do not let us forget that Lord Ellenborough was mercilessly derided for giving up the gates of the temple of Somnauth, when there was no temple left on which to hang them.

Everybody, I think, desires that the Tichborne case should be brought to a close without adjournment. We feel like the fox in the well. His nose was covered with flies, which a friend, unable to pull him out, offered to drive away. "By no means," said the poor fox, "these flies have done their worst. Do not make room for fresh ones." We have said all that can be said about this Tichborne case, and we certainly do not want to begin over again in November. Society is saturated with the details, and, let matters go as they may, they will not be forgotten, even in Swiss valleys and at German baths. The idea of resuming all this kind of thing in the winter, and again asking "who he can be, if he is not the man?" wondering how so much can be forgotten when so much has been remembered; comparing our own recollections of early life, our first school hour, our first Latin lesson, and finding that, while some of us remember the room, and the book, and the page, others have utterly and entirely forgotten all; and therefore the memory argument is not convincing. Are we to begin again over the recognitions, and their value, and re-weighing evidence in the masterly style of the dinner-table, to find that no two persons are agreed as to what really was said; and moreover to find, next day, that nobody at all cited accurately. Are we again to attack the Solicitor-General for his "withering sarcasms," and to defend him for his righteous zeal in a cause he believes just? It is with a weariness of soul that one jots these memoranda of what was said at yesterday's dinner, and at that of the day before, and will be said to-day, and to-morrow, and the day after. But to have the same again in November! Prometheus on the rock is told that he may have ages to endure, and he calmly answers—

Perchance, no thought can count them—yet they pass.

But we lack heroic endurance, and we demand an end to the Tichborne case. It will be observed, perhaps, that all this is said simply in the interest of the public, and without the smallest regard to that of the parties concerned. This I admit, and take credit for adopting the larger view, the question of the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

The papers contain numerous appeals to the benevolent to subscribe in aid of expeditions of poor school-children. "A day in the fresh air and green fields" is the stereotype form. There has not been much weather yet to justify the turning ill-clad and, perhaps, ill-fed children into the fields, but we will hope for better days. Meantime a question arises. Sternly practical people say that the hope of this holiday allures a great many young ones to the schools; they attend regularly for a month, get the great day, and then consider their education complete until next year. Therefore it is proposed that the holiday shall be given only to those who have attended for half a year; and some go further, and propose to exclude such children as have not a certain number of good marks to show. It is thought that the sight of a van full of virtuous children, proceeding joyously to Epping, while the evil ones are left to gaze wistfully at them from the gutter, "cannot but have a pleasing effect on the minds of the young," as somebody in one of Scott's novels observes about a hanging. Well, one is bound to be stern, and not sentimental; but, on the whole, I would rather not subscribe where the test is enforced. Just imagine what a child's desire for a holiday must be when he will abandon his liberty and address himself to work for a month in order to obtain eight hours in the fields. There ought to be some servitude, of course; but I should be tempted to make things very easy. And as for leaving part of the school on the kerb-stones and in the gutter because it had been vanquished by subtraction, or had wickedly and contumaciously shuffled its feet in work hours, I have no doubt the lesson would be a bitter one, and might do good; but I would prefer sending my piece of money to the school that, for once, lets Billy Badboy go for a ride with Johnny Goodboy. At eight years of age William can hardly be so steeped in vice that it is time to begin ostracising him.

Evidently Mr. Gladstone's opinions of the literary tastes of the majority of "educated" people is not very high. There was rather a picked gathering, on Saturday, at the opening of the new bit of railway from Blackfriars to Queen Victoria-street. The persons present might be supposed to be decently acquainted with poets of repute. Yet Mr. Gladstone "did not know whether many of them were well versed in Campbell's poems;" and he thought it necessary, in mentioning the "Pleasures of Hope," to inform his hearers that this was the best poem Campbell ever wrote. Mr. Gladstone was perfectly right in his doubt and in imparting the information in question. These are days of books, but where are the readers? The extraordinary ignorance of the majority of persons in regard to the writings of our standard authors can only be estimated by those who have occasion to see a great deal of attempt at literature. If those who profess, or want to profess, to teach are so hopelessly unacquainted with what has been done before them, what must be the condition of the average? As a rule, any ten-syllable line that is quoted is supposed to be Pope's; but if this parentage be disputed, the verse is given to another author so exactly of the same character as Pope that the mistake is natural. Of course I mean Shakespeare. After that, there is no hope. Unintentionally—nay, unconsciously—Mr. Gladstone was very contemptuous; but I should like to know how many men out of a dozen could stand an "exam" in the "Pleasures of Hope."

### OUR COLOURED ILLUSTRATION, "THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD."

The title bestowed on Mr. Fyfe's picture, which has been printed in colours for a present to the purchasers of our Double Number this week, is a phrase that became proverbial two or three years ago. Its popular currency was derived from a smart piece of satirical writing in a literary journal of criticism, which sometimes attempts to correct the morals and manners of society, especially of the female sex, as well as to expose blunders and failures in new books, or to condemn political enthusiasts and religious fanatics. "The Girl of the Period" was such a popular hit that the proprietors or publishers of that journal, with very doubtful taste, as we think, actually reprinted the whole impression of the sheet in which it appeared, and kept it on sale many months afterwards, with a special advertisement of this standing attraction. We cannot hope an equal success for the modest and industrious little maiden of a rustic home, who unconsciously presents herself to our readers this day; but she will have no enemies, and she can live happily without fashionable admirers if good and kind people are disposed to be her friends. It is better to mend her father's or brother's stocking, in her quiet seat upon the plain deal bench, with the kitten asleep at her feet upon the humble cottage floor, than to be ogling and flirting in the park, as the fast London girl of the period was described, in a style not very commendable or creditable to our nation. There are good girls, we happen to know, both in town and country, alike pure of heart, and perfect in gracious propriety of behaviour; belonging to every social rank, from the daughter of the proudest peer to the peasant's innocent child, whose smile and sweet voice, as she caresses her parent come home from the field in the evening, may be felt by him the best reward he can enjoy for his daily toil and for the privations of a poor man's lot. Such a one is that "Girl of the Period" whom we now beg leave to introduce to the world in our Coloured Supplement, and who is warranted never to be naughty, even in thought, if she grow up to womanhood in the same honest and healthy habits of life in which her happy youth is reared at home.

### THE FOG-BOW, SEEN FROM THE MATTERHORN.

The name of Mr. Edward Whymper, artist and author, adventurous traveller and Alpine climber, is not unknown to the readers of this Journal; nor is that of his brother, Mr. Frederick Whymper, likewise an artist, author, and geographical explorer, who gave us the best account of Alaska, or Russian America. Mr. Edward Whymper, for his part, had visited Greenland. We know less about "Greenland's icy mountains," as the devout poet sings, than we know about the slippery slopes, and soaring peaks, the terrific gorges and dreadful precipices, the craggy sides, the sharp ridges, the cracking glaciers and treacherous snow-fields, which divide the Canton Valais of Switzerland from the narrow upland valleys of Piedmont; or which present such features of massive grandeur, of sublime aerial height and depth, in the ranges of Savoy and Dauphiny, where Mr. Edward Whymper is wont to take a very high place. A book has just been published by Mr. Murray, a handsome volume of some 430 large octavo pages, with twenty-one page engravings, ninety smaller woodcuts, and five good maps, all beautifully printed on the finest paper, which bears the title, "Scrambles amongst the Alps in the Years 1860-9." We may as well declare our critical judgment at once—that this is the very best descriptive and narrative book of Alpine exploration and adventure yet produced. We express this opinion frankly, without excepting even the interesting books of Professor Tyndall, Mr. Alfred Wills, and several others, whose brave mountaineering achievements, and whose graphic accounts of what they did, felt, and saw upon the mountains, we are quite disposed to admire, but are not at all desirous to emulate them at the same personal risk. The degree of hardihood, presence of mind, and bodily strength or agility which one or another courageous climber has evinced in these feats of physical ascension cannot, indeed, be estimated by the reader or reviewer of their written reports. But Mr. Whymper seems to have done as many bold and difficult things of this kind as any man within the last ten or twelve years, since Alpine breakneck scrapes became the rage among our valiant English youth. Be this as it may, he has succeeded, beyond all his predecessors, in rendering a perfect account of his entire subject.

We could wish, however, that he had restricted the subject of this volume to the Matterhorn alone, reserving the ascents of Mont Pelvoux, the Dent Blanche, and the Aiguille Verte, the descriptions of Mont Cenis, the Val d'Aosta, and the Mont Blanc passes, for separate publication. Some passages relating to Mr. Fell's railway and the big tunnel, the causes of goitre and cretinism, and other matters familiar to every tourist or news reader, might well have been spared. In this book, if it were recast as we would have it, the Matterhorn should be the all-engrossing topic of interest. It should treat wholly of that singular mountain; of its situation and structure; of its geological history, which Mr. Whymper has thoughtfully studied; of its relation to the neighbouring mountains, the Monte Rosa group of the Central Pennine range; of its shape, with all the inflections and sinuosities of its contour; the bearings of its several faces and angles on the approaches from the adjoining valleys; the properties and habits of its ice and snow formations; the prevailing currents of air, clouds, and mists which beset the Matterhorn at each particular season; the circumstances most favourable, and those most unfavourable, to an ascent; the manner and time in which this enterprise was commenced; the unforeseen obstacles, the dangers, the repeated interruptions and failures, the renewed efforts, the perseverance and final achievement, and the lamentable disaster which happened, on the very day of that great victory, in descending from the height so hardly won. All these particulars, and more than these, do we find very ably set forth by Mr. Whymper in the volume before us. But the epic unity of interest, to our mind, is somewhat marred by the interposition of other things which have nothing to do with the Matterhorn. Perhaps he will consider our suggestion, if he should hereafter find it expedient to prepare an abridgment of this book, for a cheaper edition. Let it be called simply "The Matterhorn," and be confined to this noble subject. Its author, being, as he is, the man who conquered the Matterhorn, the sole survivor, unhappily, of the four Englishmen who first gained its top, will then secure for himself a lasting fame—such fame as an Alpine peak can afford—rather too romantic for the generality of mankind. Some there are, indeed, who are so dull and base of soul as to say, with Horace, to each member of the Alpine Club,

*I, demens, et curre per Alpes,  
Ut pueris placeas, et declamatio fias.*

But we shall leave Mr. Leslie Stephen to answer them, and we return to Mr. Whymper, sincerely commending his example of English pluck and fortitude, and the patient exertion of high

faculties, mental as well as muscular, required in order to perform this self-imposed task. It was on July 14, 1865, a day to be remembered with sorrow, though a day of triumph, that Mr. Whymper and his companions stood upon the vondrous pinnacle of the Matterhorn. They were the Rev. Charles Hudson, Vicar of Skillington, in Lincolnshire, Lord Francis Douglas, brother to the Duke of Queensberry, and Mr. D. Hadow; with the guide, Michel Croz, of Chamounix, and two porters—namely, Peter Taugwalder and his son, of Zermatt. The summit was reached by them a little before two o'clock in the afternoon, having climbed, without much stopping, from their start at daybreak. They had slept the night before in a tent pitched far up the side of the mountain, to which point they had walked from Zermatt. At the same time there was another party, guided by Jean Antoine Carrel, of the Val Tournanche, in Piedmont, attempting to get up the Matterhorn from the opposite direction, in which they afterwards succeeded. Mr. Whymper's party, having spent an hour upon the summit, began to descend, properly tied together, and proceeding in the approved manner, all the men knowing what they were about. The accident of Mr. Hadow's foot slipping, and his body, in its fall, knocking down Michel Croz, who was foremost and lowest, was a circumstance for which no one could be blamed. Their joint weight dragged down Mr. Hudson and Lord Francis Douglas; and these four, terrible to imagine! went sheer over the precipice, a depth of nearly 4000 ft., to instantaneous death; while the breaking of the rope, between Lord Francis and the younger Taugwalder, saved the lives of Mr. Whymper and the two Swiss guides. It will perhaps be recollected that we engraved, two or three weeks after this sad event, a View of the Matterhorn, from a sketch by Mr. Whymper, and we then published his narrative of the affair.

The "Fog-Bow, seen from the Matterhorn," an Engraving of which is now borrowed, by his permission, from Mr. Whymper's new book, is a rare atmospheric phenomenon, witnessed by him, as it chanced, three hours after the fatal disaster above noticed. The two Taugwalders remained with him, and they were continuing the descent. It was about six o'clock in the afternoon of that same day, July 14, 1865; and he gives the following account of its strange appearance:—

"We arrived at the snow upon the ridge descending towards Zermatt, and all peril was over. We frequently looked, but in vain, for traces of our unfortunate companions; we bent over the ridge and cried to them, but no sound was returned. Convinced, at last, that they were neither within sight nor hearing, we ceased from our useless efforts, and, too cast down for speech, silently gathered up our things and the little effects of those who were lost, preparing to continue the descent. When, lo! a mighty arch appeared, rising above the Lyskamm, high into the sky. Pale, colourless, and noiseless, but perfectly sharp and defined, except where it was lost in the clouds, this unearthly apparition seemed like a vision from another world; and, almost appalled, we watched with amazement the gradual development of two vast crosses, one on each side. If the Taugwalders had not been the first to perceive it, I should have doubted my own senses. They thought it had some connection with the accident, and I, after a while, that it might bear some relation to ourselves. But our movements had no effect upon it. The spectral forms remained motionless. It was a fearful and wonderful sight; unique in my experience, and impressive beyond description, coming at such a moment."

In a note to the passage above quoted, Mr. Whymper says: "I paid very little attention to this remarkable phenomena, and was glad when it disappeared, as it distracted our attention. Under ordinary circumstances, I should have felt vexed afterwards at not having observed with greater precision an occurrence so rare and wonderful. I can add very little about it to that which is said above. The sun was directly at our backs; that is to say, the fog-bow was opposite to the sun. The time was 6.30 p.m. The forms were at once tender and sharp; were neutral in tone; were developed gradually, and disappeared suddenly. The mists were light—that is, not dense—and were dissipated in the course of the evening. It has been suggested that the crosses are incorrectly figured (in the Engraving), and that they were probably formed by the intersection of other circles or ellipses. I think this suggestion is very likely correct; but I have preferred to follow my original memorandum." In Parry's "Narrative of an Attempt to reach the North Pole" there is an account of a phenomenon analogous to this one, called by Parry a "fog-bow." The Italian guides, who were descending on the other side of the Matterhorn that afternoon, saw the phenomenon called the Brocken. As they came upon the shoulder of the mountain about the same height as Mr. Whymper, which was 14,000 ft., the mist being very thick to the south, in Val Tournanche, but the atmosphere clear to the north, they found themselves surrounded by a circle of rainbow colours, in which their own shadows appeared, of magnified size.

### THE LATE MR. GROTE.

This eminent scholar, historian, and Liberal politician, whose death was lately recorded at the age of 76, has been made the subject of a leading article in our Journal, and of the usual brief obituary memoir. It is therefore less needful to dwell at length upon the incidents and characteristic merits of his public career, as a member of Parliament during nine years from the Reform Act of 1832, especially distinguished for his advocacy of the ballot, and as the author, since his retirement, of a great literary work, the "History of Greece," to which was added his treatise on "Plato, and the other Companions of Socrates." His long connection, also, with the first establishment and the after-management of the University of London, in which he held the office of Vice-Chancellor, has been duly noticed. The Portrait engraved for this week is drawn from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

Lord Shaftesbury presided over a meeting which was held, on Thursday week, in Dean's-yard, Westminster, the object being the promotion of window-gardening. Of 300 exhibitors, sixty were awarded prizes, which were duly distributed before a very fashionable assembly to the winners, who were chiefly of the lower class in the labouring population. Lord Shaftesbury, after giving all the prizes awarded, spoke of the benefits arising to the poor and lowly from the cultivation of flowers, even though it might be in a tiny pot on a narrow ledge.

Prince Christian presided, on Thursday week, at the annual meeting of the Alexandra Institution of the Blind, and, addressing the meeting, said the society was engaged on a great practical work. Blindness in itself was a terrible calamity, but when to that also was added the calamity of poverty, the persons so afflicted were perfectly helpless. It was to meet distressing cases of this character that the society was established. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the public for increased support to enable the committee to extend their operations. The Marquis of Lorne moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., and agreed to.





THE HARVEST OF WAR.



## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

For several months past we have been calling attention to the subject of railway communication between Europe and India, and a Parliamentary Committee has now been formed to investigate the comparative merits of the different routes. Three routes were referred to in Parliament. Of these one runs from a port in the Mediterranean down the Valley of the Euphrates to Bussorah, whence the communication is to be continued to India by steamers plying in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. Another runs down the Valley of the Tigris to Bussorah; and the third is intended to proceed by way of the Black Sea and Trebizond to Erzeroum. All these lines are, in our judgment, defective in this respect, that they involve the introduction of steam navigation as part of the chain of intercourse; whereas what is now required is unbroken railway communication between the systems of the Eastern and Western World. The Euphrates line would pass for its entire length, after leaving Aleppo, through an unpeopled desert, so that there could be no short traffic; and very little long traffic could be expected between such distant termini. If it be sought to continue the railway from Bussorah to Kurrachee by a line through Mekran, a maze of mountains, has to be encountered over which the easiest road is by the sea coast; and at many points the mountains run in promontories into the sea. Of these difficulties the first occurs near Ras Mundanee, where, for a length of twenty miles, between Nabend and Nersham, the rocks project too far into the sea to enable a railway to be carried past them. At Ras Mundanee, Ras Breefs, Ras Furrah, Ras Garnaw, Ras Koppah, Ras Pusoo, Ras Kutcherree, and Cape Monze similar difficulties occur; and although a shelf might, in some cases, be cut in the face of the rock for the accommodation of the railway, it would be difficult to do this where the cliff had a serrated outline; and, moreover, the waves during storms would so dash up against the rocks as to hinder communication. Then, the country is wholly desert, and the scanty inhabitants are little better than banditti. We have not space to enumerate all the objections to this line. The proposed route by Trebizond is simply impracticable, as the railway would have to pass over three ranges of mountains, varying from 5000 ft. to 7000 ft. high. None of these is the proper route to the East. What the proper route is we have stated on previous occasions, and have no room to recapitulate what we then said.

An ingenious instrument for dyeing hair has been invented in America. It consists of an arrangement like a large pair of scissors; but one blade consists of a hollow cone, like an extinguisher, and the other of a flat plate, which shuts up against the side of the extinguisher. Within the extinguisher a piece of sponge is fitted, and an oblong hole is cut in the side of the extinguisher where the flat plate comes in contact with it, through which hole the sponge slightly protrudes. The sponge is now saturated with the dye, and the hair is drawn through between the flat plate and the projecting sponge, whereby it is dyed without any of the dye being spilt upon the skin.

For some time past natural gas has been in use on the shores of Lake Erie, procured by boring. At Buffalo a considerable supply of gas has lately been procured by boring to a depth of 600 ft., and it is used for heating purposes, but is not well adapted for illumination. Probably it consists chiefly of carbonic oxide.

Mr. H. Highton has written to several of the scientific papers to say that he has discovered a method of constructing a carbon battery—heretofore a great desideratum in electrical science. If such a discovery has been really made in a form that is free from other objections, a more eligible method of generating motive power than by the steam-engine will be one of the most valuable of the results. In the best steam-engines nine-tenths of the dynamical efficacy of the fuel are wasted, whereas in the case of electro-motive engines the waste is very little; and the only objection now existing to their use is that the electricity is too dear.

How the fly adheres to the ceiling has long been a topic of speculation. The most common hypothesis is that it is by means of atmospheric pressure, the feet of the fly being formed like a sucker. It is found, however, that they continue to adhere even in a vacuum; and in a paper recently read by Mr. Lowne before the Microscopical Society it was shown that the adhesion was caused by the exudation of a viscid glue. The nature of the glue has not been ascertained, but it is insoluble in water.

The Bakerian lecture for the present year has been delivered by Mr. Siemens, the subject being the "Effect of Temperature on Electrical Resistance." It has long been known that a hot body was a worse conductor than a cold; and Mr. Siemens has availed himself of this principle in the construction of a pyrometer in which the temperature is inferred from the diminished conducting power of a platinum wire when exposed to heat. However useful such an instrument may be, the enunciation of the principle upon which it is formed, and which is neither wonderful nor new, scarcely constitutes a fitting subject for a Bakerian lecture, which has heretofore formed the medium for the communication of scientific discoveries of an important character. There is surely a great declension from the times when Davy and his successors delivered the Bakerian lecture, in which discoveries of real scientific value were first given to the world.

The doctrine appears to be gaining ground that animal or vegetable parasites are the cause of most diseases. An American pathologist has recently announced the discovery that whooping-cough is produced by a fungus, the spores of which, if transferred to a healthy subject, will produce the disease. It must be concluded that there can be only a limited amount of aliment for this fungus existing in the body, which is used up by the first crop, as it will not afterwards grow; or, in other words, the individual will not contract the disease a second time.

Mr. Hardy Wells has published a pamphlet to show that the Scinde Railway, instead of having been carried to Kotree, on the Indus, should have been carried to Sehwan, through a valley stretching from thence to Kurrachee. Certainly the Scinde and Punjab Railways are among the least remunerative ever constructed, and entail an enormous annual loss upon the Indian Government. The receipts of the East Indian Railway are £45 per mile, and of the Bombay and Baroda Railway £47 per mile; and these lines return about 5 per cent upon the capital invested in them. The receipts of the Scinde Railway are £12, and of the Punjab Railway £9 per mile.

Machines for puddling iron have often been tried, but have not hitherto been successful. The last of these contrivances is that of Mr. Griffiths, recently introduced at the Normanton Ironworks, it is said with satisfactory results. The rabble is moved backwards and forwards in the furnace by machinery in such a way as best to imitate the action of the puddler's hand. We cannot think that this is the method of puddling which will come into general operation, as there is no necessity for imitating the existing mechanical action at all, and it is merely necessary to provide that the carbon and impurities shall be removed from the iron as effectually as possible. The

carbon is to be removed by passing air through the mass, as in Bessemer's process, and the impurities by washing them out with molten slag. The present rude process of puddling is one that cannot long survive in the face of the numerous improvements in the iron manufacture which are now being made.

Steam-omnibuses on common roads are again coming into use, with or without tramways. The tramway system appears likely to be extended, not merely through the streets of the great towns but through the streets of all towns, and also along the highways connecting one town with another. Locomotives of a special character are required to run upon these tramways, of which one indispensable peculiarity is that they shall not make a noise by puffing off steam. The steam should be used very expansively, should be in part condensed by the feed water, and that which escapes into the atmosphere should pass through a perforated box in the chimney, which would soften the puff into a low continuous sound.

A late number of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* recapitulates the results of the experiments made in Germany by Mr. E. Hagenbach respecting the heat generated in leaden bullets when they strike an iron plate, by a transformation of the energy. The heat generated by the impact of a bullet weighing 40 grammes, moving at the rate of 320 metres per second, was found by calculation to be 49 units, while the heat required to melt 27 grammes of the lead would be 44 units. This weight of the lead was melted and scattered about, and the portion of the bullet which remained weighed only 13 grammes. That a stream of leaden bullets projected against an iron plate will be run into a shapeless mass was long ago shown by the experiments with Perkins's steam-gun.

We lately noticed the self-coking blast-furnace of Mr. Ferrie; and now Mr. Brown, of the Shotts Ironworks, proposes a different but analogous arrangement intended to coke the coal at the mouth of the blast-furnace instead of in coking ovens of the usual kind.

## A GLEANING OF WAR.

It is said that the Monarch of a powerful ancient empire once announced his intention of leading a mighty army to the conquest of a land beyond the sea, but that he did not actually go farther than the opposite seashore of his own dominion, where he contented himself with gathering shells. Modern warfare employs an enormous number of those hollow iron missiles crammed with explosive powder; which are likewise called shells, but are very unlike the innocent and often beautiful products of organic nature found on the brink of the populous ocean. "When the hurly-burly's done, and the battle's lost and won," there is always a large quantity of shot-away metal, both iron and lead, to be collected by the camp-followers, or by the peasants and other poor folk. Lead and iron may be sold for copper and silver, which everybody is glad to get; hence arises, upon the very ground where myriads of armed men have met arrayed for mutual slaughter, a peculiar kind of industry and traffic. It is to be hoped that some little compensation may thus be gained for the losses and perils, the alarms and discomforts, inflicted on the neighbouring population by the presence of one or two hundred thousand soldiers, and by the peremptory demands of lodging, food, forage, carts, and horses, which are commonly enforced. A peaceful agriculturist of Lorraine, for instance, or a cottager and gardener in one of the villages around Paris, must have suffered much annoyance, during the last few months, from the operations of the contending military Powers. He is equitably, if not legally, entitled to claim for his own perquisite, and to sell for his own profit, "any balls, bolts, or bullets, any bombshells or fragments, pieces or splinters thereof, which have dropped in and about his messuages, tenements, or premises, damaging, defacing, and destroying the buildings, roofs, chimneys, doors, windows, walls, and fences, the gardens, orchards, vineyards, and plantations of trees and herbs, thereto appertaining, and putting him, the aforesaid Sieur Jacques Bonhomme, with his wife, Margot, his family, children, and servants, in bodily fear of death, wounds, maiming, or mutilation, or the like sore and grievous hurts to himself, herself, and themselves aforesaid." Only let him be very careful in handling the unexploded shells, for there is an imprisoned devil in every one of them, worse than the most terrible Djinn or Genie, as we used to read in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," where the grim goblin, a son of Eblis or Arimanes, would rush out of some rashly opened vase, or box, or bottle, threatening a dreadful fate to the unwary mortal who had removed the stopper without due precaution. The malignant vitality of a shell, though it has lain in the field many summers and winters, exposed to rain and snow, to frost and thaw, is so obstinate and inveterate, that one can never feel safe till its contents are entirely taken out. One thinks thereby of taking all the brains out of a wicked man's skull as the surest immediate way to make the rogue harmless; but this is an ugly notion, and the wicked man will cease from troubling in the natural course of life. Emptied skulls, like empty sea-shells, are placed on the shelves of a museum, and so are bomb-shells occasionally, as prized memorials of a famous historic event.

The London Volunteer Rifle Brigade was, on Saturday last, inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, and the London Irish by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The annual meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund was held, on Thursday week, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street—the Archbishop of York, president of the society, in the chair. Amongst the speakers were, in addition to the most rev. chairman, Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., F.R.S.; Dr. Birch (British Museum); the Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D. (King's College); the Rev. George Williams; Mr. George Grove (Crystal Palace), Mr. E. H. Palmer, and Dr. Saulcy. His Grace, in opening the proceedings, said that the society had determined on sending out another important expedition to Palestine in the autumn, for the carrying out of important operations, foremost amongst which was the survey of Palestine. The points to which the attention of the party would be chiefly directed were—the production of a map on the scale of one inch to a mile; plans on a larger scale of important localities and ruined cities; plans and detailed drawings of buildings, tombs, &c.; excavations at important points; collection of the names of ancient sites, ruins, villages, &c.; photographs, collection of geological specimens and antiquities, collection of natural history and botanical specimens, casts, squeezes, photographs and copies of inscriptions, mouldings, &c. It should be borne in mind that immediate results could hardly be looked for till the party had made some little progress, and it was hoped that no disappointment would be felt if nothing of startling interest appeared for the first two months. As to the ways and means, the fund had now in annual subscriptions, including those from local societies, an income of about £2000. The cost of the proposed expedition would amount to £15,000. The sum of £7000, spread over four years, had therefore to be raised.

## THE ROAD STEAMER AND OMNIBUS.

The attention of mechanical engineers and men of business has lately been turned to the use of common roads for haulage by steam power. The difficulty of transporting heavy weights where no railway exists, the increased price and scarcity of horses and of their fodder, the development of productive industry both in India and the colonies, and the preference shown by many farmers at home for steam instead of animal power, have led the public to take great interest in traction-engines and road-steamers.

Steam-engines were made to run along the common roads many years ago, but have never yet become a commercial success; nor have they been used, with a few exceptions, for transporting goods and passengers to and from towns, or as feeders to main lines of railway, from villages and towns not large enough to support a branch line of rails.

The first designs were simply the adaptation of some well-known form of mechanical arrangement to the end of transmitting the rotary motion of the crank-shaft of an ordinary portable engine to the road wheels. But, from a variety of circumstances, these engines were not applicable for the purposes of general haulage on common roads. It was not until a completely new engine was designed, by Mr. R. W. Thomson, of Edinburgh, that the object was practically attained. These engines have been described in our pages on a former occasion. Their principal feature is the adoption of rings or tires of indiarubber round the driving wheels, which are flattened by the weight of the engine, giving the wheels a greater surface of contact with the ground, and consequently more adhesion, than the cast-iron or wrought-iron wheels usually employed in traction engines, especially on sandy and rough roads. Besides this, the engine is placed on three wheels, instead of four, giving it a smaller wheel base, and enabling it to turn in its own length, and to manoeuvre in narrow and crooked roads. All the various parts are of steel or wrought iron, which renders the engine much lighter than the cumbersome machine hitherto seen on roads.

Our illustration shows one of these engines with its omnibus. It was built by Ransome, Sims, and Head, from the designs of Mr. Thomson and Lieutenant Crompton, appointed by the India Government. It is designed to run, with three more such engines and omnibuses, from Rawul Pindee to the Jhelum, in the Punjab, a distance of about sixty-eight miles, for the conveyance of passengers and mails, and occasionally of troops and baggage.

These engines and carriages are complete, with all the newest improvements that engineering science could devise. The following are their principal dimensions:—Diameter of cylinders, 8 in.; length of stroke, 10 in.; revolutions per minute, 172; working pressure, 140 lb.; diameter of main-road wheels, 6 ft.; width of indiarubber tires, 14½ in.; their thickness, 4½ in.; fast speed of engine, ten miles; slow speed, three miles an hour; capacity of water tank, 370 gallons; that of coal bunkers, one ton; weight of engine, in complete working order, with water tank and coal bunkers full, about twelve tons.

The omnibus will carry about sixty-five passengers, in addition to luggage and mails. It is fitted with the usual steel springs; and, as the wheels are surrounded with indiarubber tires, the movement is so easy, at a speed of ten miles an hour, even on a rough road, that it is quite possible to write perfectly when sitting inside.

About the end of May a trial of the first of these engines, with its omnibus, took place at Ipswich. Among the party of spectators were the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Grey, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Chesham, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Mr. John Fowler, C.E., Captain Moncrieff, Mr. James Caird, the Hon. Gerald Talbot, Mr. Thornton, of the India Office, Colonel Hawley, Captain Tyler, of the Board of Trade; Major-General Freeman Murray, commanding the eastern district, and Mr. J. F. Campbell, of Islay. The whole company sat in the omnibus attached to the road steamer, and travelled at the rate of three miles and a half an hour to the racecourse, a distance of about a mile and a half. The road lay through one of the most crowded parts of the town, but the engine and omnibus turned sharp corners with the greatest facility, mounting an incline half a mile long, with a varying gradient of from 1 in 12 to 1 in 25. Having arrived at the racecourse, the engine was started at full speed, running along the course at the rate of twelve miles per hour; then mounting, with the greatest ease, a hill representing a gradient of 1 in 10, while all the passengers were delighted with the pleasant movement of the vehicle and freedom from noise of the engine. There was a smaller engine, of 8-horse power, which showed its extraordinary capability of going over ploughed land with as much ease as on a macadamised road.

Some experiments were lately made at Ipswich, by Mr. Fowler, C.E., for the Viceroy of Egypt, to test the capabilities of this engine, with indiarubber tires, for transporting two-wheel trucks containing sugar-cane from the fields to the factory. These experiments were attended with complete success. Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head have also constructed a new locomotive steamer, for agricultural purposes, for his Grace the Duke of Sutherland. This engine is designed so that it may be adapted to all the wants of the farmer, without necessitating additions or alterations of the machinery; it is provided with a fly-wheel, which it carries with it, to apply its steam-power to thrashing, grinding, or sawing. It will draw a load of from ten to twenty tons behind it, and will carry water sufficient for a journey of ten miles. It will plough either on the roundabout system or by direct traction. In short, the constructors of this engine have been able to produce a "steam horse" which will enable the farmer to do without some of the animals he now keeps in his stable, and to save the labour of men. For the West Indian planter, or the enterprising agriculturist in the western plains of America, in Australia or New Zealand, this engine seems to be just what is required.

The Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Nottingham has been a complete success.

A handsome silver centrepiece, with plateau to match manufactured by Messrs. Lambert, and a dinner service made by Messrs. Sharpus and Cullum, have been presented by members and employes of the Thatched House Club to Captain W. F. Portlock-Dadson, their late secretary.

The Secretary for War has issued an order directing that out of the guinea "smart money" paid by a recruit to obtain his release within ninety-six hours after enlistment, the sum of 4s. 9d. is to be paid to the person who introduces the recruit to the recruiting-sergeant.

The show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, which is to be attended by several members of the Royal family, will open, at Dublin, on Tuesday, Aug. 1. On the same evening the annual banquet will be given in the Exhibition Palace. There will also be a ball at the Mansion House, and on Thursday the society's annual ball will be given in the Exhibition Palace.



## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF EARLY WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club has brought together in its new rooms in Savile-row a collection of water-colour drawings by artists born anterior to 1800, and now deceased, with the view of illustrating the rise and progress of water-colour painting in this country. The exhibition is unusually interesting, seeing that it more completely exemplifies the early history of the art than any collection since that of the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition in 1857. There are some few omissions—as, for instance, Cipriani, W. Hamilton, and T. Bewick, the wood engraver, who executed some drawings chiefly in Indian ink. We should have liked also to see examples of the water-colour studies by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilkie, Haydon, and other celebrated oil painters. As a whole, however, the collection is remarkably comprehensive. The visitor is enabled to trace the history of the art from Alexander Cozens, the reputed son of Peter the Great by the Drury Lane actress, while the Czar was working in the Deptford Dockyard; and from Paul Sandby (born 1725), who may be regarded as the true founder of the transparent method of water-colour painting—through Hearne, Rooker, John Cozens, the poetical landscapist (son of Alexander), and other of Turner's early models; through Stothard, the graceful, and Blake, the mystical, designer who fancied that he had in the "Canterbury Pilgrims" and other works revived the ancient method of fresco; through Rowlandson the caricaturist, Alexander the painter of the Celestials, Edridge, Dayes, Owen (R.A.), Barrett, jun., Girtin, the fellow-student of Turner (who did much to advance the art), and a score of Turner's contemporaries besides; through that great master himself, whose practice embraces every phase of the art, from topographical tinting in two or three colours to the most exalted visions of chromatic phantasy, down to the more recently-deceased painters De Wint, Samuel Prout, Copley Fielding, David Cox, Roberts, Stanfield, and William Hunt, the last being one of the first to introduce body colour for certain effects.

We regret that we have not space to dwell on the varied charms and beauties of the works of the various masters here represented. As usual in every collection of this kind, Turner stands out pre-eminent in each of the styles he successively developed. This is the case as conspicuously in his early topographical and architectural delineations in little more than monochrome as in the maturest displays of his power as a colourist and master of aerial phenomena. As a fine sample of his early manner, we may specially point to the exquisite pencilling of the architectural details in a view (89) behind the choir of Westminster Abbey, which is rendered additionally interesting by the signature on a tombstone of the pavement, "William Turner, natus 1775";—there are, however, grounds for believing that (as he stated to Sir Thomas Lawrence) he was born in 1769. As regards art-progress, nevertheless, a century might have intervened between this work and such a drawing as that of the "High Force Fall on the Tees" (105), with its wonderful complexity of colour and effect.

Turner, we know, used only transparent colours, or opaque colours worked transparently; and his works, like those of all the early water-colour painters, consequently differ in character essentially from those of many living artists who employ body colour without the least restraint. A question naturally arises, therefore, as to the propriety of the modern practice. For our part, we have arrived at the conclusion that a great deal of dogmatic nonsense has been said and written as to the illegitimacy of the use of body colour with water. By the use of body colour effects can unquestionably be produced which are unattainable by the transparent method. Why, then, should the painter in the medium of water be a slave to any particular, arbitrary method? Why should he not endeavour to rival the strength of oil as far as his means permit? No limitation is placed on the painter in oil; and it was the aim of Turner in his later pictures, as it is of other oil-painters, to obtain the purity of water colours in the lights. The truth is that perfect materials and a perfect mode of painting have yet to be discovered; and when such are discovered they will admit of rendering the lights with the purity of water colours and the brilliancy and solidity of the early tempera, and also with the permanency which the latter derives from its protective varnish, but with more impasto, and a "flat" or "mat" surface at will, together with the depth and richness of transparent oil colours in the shadows and glazings. We take it to be no unhealthy sign that some painters of our school are approaching to a fusion of the two long-sundered historic methods. There is, perhaps, the danger that an exhibition confined solely to the productions of the early water-colour painters may tend to promote a dilettante exaggerated admiration of a meagre, immature development of the art; and to the placing of a factitious value on works which in many cases possess mere adventitious interest rather than intrinsic merit.

A handsome catalogue of the collection has been issued, and commendable care is evinced in supplying notes and dates. We must, however, take the opportunity to protest against the innovation, copied from the French, of placing the drawings under the artists' names, alphabetically arranged, instead of numbering the works consecutively. A similar principle is adopted in the Catalogue of the International Exhibition, with a perplexing and chaotic result, which should serve as a caution for the future. At nearly every fresh item here, as at Kensington, you have to find a fresh place in the catalogue; and to inspect several works by a given painter you may have to pace backwards and forwards repeatedly through all the rooms. The only advantage which accrues—that of showing in the catalogue the number of works by each artist—would be furnished by an index. But the facilities for deriving the instruction which such a collection should yield would have been immeasurably increased by arranging the works themselves chronologically on the walls, grouping those of each artist together and numbering the whole consecutively.

The gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution has been awarded to Lieutenant H. W. L. Hime, R.A., for his prize essay on "The Duties and Position of Artillery."

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Charles John Herries, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; Mr. Arthur Helps, Clerk of the Council; Mr. Henry Reeve, Registrar of the Privy Council; Mr. John Tilley, Secretary to the Post Office; and Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, Second Secretary to the Post Office, to be Companions of the Bath.

The Board of Trade has awarded a telescope to Captain Jorgen Melgaard, of the Norwegian brig *Venneine*, of Forsgrund, in acknowledgment of his humane services to the master and crew of the brig *Vixen*, of Whitby, when their vessel was sinking, on Aug. 28, 1870, about thirty-five miles off Yarmouth. The rescued crew were treated with great kindness by Captain Melgaard, and were landed by him at Dover two days afterwards.

## MUSIC.

## THE OPERA.

At the Royal Italian Opera "Hamlet" was given, for the first time this season, on Saturday, with the novelty here of M. Faure's appearance in the principal male character, as represented by him in his original Paris performance of the work in 1868. Of the characteristics—merits and defects—of the most ambitious of the many operas by M. Ambroise Thomas we spoke at some length when noticing its production in an Italian version here two years since. The laboured effort to cope with a subject that would have taxed the genius of the greatest composers was so apparent in the earlier performances of "Hamlet" that its representation soon dwindled down to the one scene of the fourth act, the dramatized death of Ophelia, with her elaborate scena introducing an old national Swedish melody. Here the grace and delicacy of M. Thomas's style, and his high artistic skill—as evidenced in the combination of a certain wild northern tone with refined poetical grace and exquisite orchestral treatment—are charmingly displayed, and lead to a feeling of regret that a composer of such distinguished abilities should have attempted a grand serious opera, based on a subject so far above his grasp. M. Thomas, however, has the excuse of precedent for this bold essay—"Hamlet" had before (in 1705) been set by an Italian composer, with small success; while in later times "Othello" has been appropriated by Rossini; "Macbeth" by Chélaud and by Verdi, who has also set "Lear"; "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ("Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor") by Otto Nicolai, &c. Mendelssohn's music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream" was written for incidental performance in the play, and is the only worthy Shakspearean music produced since the time of Purcell.

The re-hearing of M. Thomas's opera was fully justified by the opportunity which it afforded for one of the finest of M. Faure's many fine performances. The Figaro, Don Giovanni, Mephistopheles, and other impersonations of this accomplished singer and actor have long been familiar to the London public; and now he has superadded thereto a display of high histrionic power—a careful and appreciative conception elaborately and thoroughly wrought out—such as he himself has scarcely before realised, and one that has, perhaps, never been surpassed on the operatic stage. The music of the part has so little intrinsic value that, finely as it was sung and declaimed, this portion of his performance becomes subordinated to the general attributes of his dramatic aspect; in which respect alone such a Hamlet cannot be paralleled among English actors. The tenderness of the earlier love scenes with Ophelia, the wayward caprice of his after-treatment of her, the reverent awe inspired by the appearance of the shade of the murdered King, Hamlet's struggle between his mission of vengeance and the speculative irresolution of his reflective temperament, his sudden arousing to fury in his denunciation of the usurping Monarch, and his less demonstrative interview with the guilty Queen, his mother—all these shifting moods of the philosophic Prince, forced into situations and actions so opposite to his nature, were depicted with wondrous skill. Not an attitude or gesture but was carefully studied and perfectly realised; impressively in the most abstract and passionless moods, and free from exaggeration in the most impulsive situations. The music of the part derived a factitious importance from its impressive delivery, especially the love duets with Ophelia; the soliloquy, "Essere, o no" ("To be or not to be"); the denunciation of the King, and the great duet with the Queen. The effect produced by M. Faure was such as may justify future repetitions of a work that must ultimately again dwindle down to the one scene of the fourth act. Mlle. Sessi's performance as Ophelia was an improvement on that of last season. It has gained in brilliancy, charm, and expression; and the applause bestowed on it was enthusiastic and deserved—culminating, of course, in her principal scene (now made the termination of the opera), the introduced representation of the death of Ophelia. The elaborate and clever scena in which the fitful fancies of the love-crazed girl are expressed—with the interpolated beautiful old Scandinavian melody—was sung with an excellent admixture of quiet grace and impulsive passion; and the lady's performance, although a repetition, has largely advanced her already high position. The character of the Queen was on this occasion assigned to Madame Csillag, who gave much dramatic force to her share in the great scene with Hamlet in the third act, and but little effect to the music of the part. Another change from the previous cast was the performance of M. Jourdan as Laertes, which lacked impressiveness. Other characters were as before—the King by Signor Bagagiolo, the Ghost by Signor Capponi, and Horatio and Marcellus by Signori Tagliafico and Rossi.

At Her Majesty's Opera (Drury-lane) repetition performances have prevailed since our last notice. Mlle. Marimon has appeared more than once as Amina in "La Sonnambula" and Maria in "La Figlia;" and "Semiramide" was given again on Saturday. Of the first appearance of Signor Mendioroz as Rigoletto, announced for yesterday (Friday), we must speak next week.

The Crystal Palace summer concerts were resumed on Saturday afternoon, after a temporary suspension during the period of the Handel Festival. As at the five preceding concerts of the series, the performances of the principal singers of the Drury-Lane opera establishment were its chief attractions. Besides other eminent vocalists, Mlle. Marimon, Ilma de Murska, Madame Sinico, M. Capoul (his first appearance here), and Signori Fancelli and Foli, contributed to the performance of a varied selection. The instrumental pieces were the overtures to "Egmont" and "Zampa" by the orchestra; and Weber's pianoforte concerto in F minor ("Concert-Stück") brilliantly played by Mr. F. H. Cowen.

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt's sacred pastoral "Ruth" was reproduced at St. James's Hall, on Friday evening, when Madame Lind-Goldschmidt sang some of the principal soprano music with great effect, as at the original production of the work at the Hereford Festival of 1867, and its first London performance at Exeter Hall in 1869, other important soprano solos having been, in this instance, assigned to Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. Madame Patey again, as on the previous occasions, gave the contralto solos with fine expression; those for tenor and baritone having been sung by Mr. Cummings and Herr Stockhausen, instead of Mr. Montem Smith and Mr. Santley, as before. Madame Goldschmidt and her husband (who conducted the performance) were both enthusiastically received. The object of this revival of "Ruth" was to aid the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress; a repetition of it being announced for Monday week, for the benefit of St. George's Hospital.

Mr. Kuhe's concert has for several years past, and again this season, been one of the specialties among entertainments of its class; his last week's programme having included performances by Mlles. Titians, Marimon, Ilma di Murska, Liebhart, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, and Patey; Signori

Fancelli, Agnesi, Foli, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and several other eminent vocalists. His own clever pianoforte performances and the brilliant violin-playing of Signor Siveri were the instrumental features.

Fraulein Anna Elzer, a young soprano from Frankfort, gave a *matinée* last week, at the residence of Madame Pauline Lucca. The youthful singer, who is stated to be but twelve years old, displayed a voice of surprising power and compass for one so young; and it is to be hoped that her gifts and evident musical intelligence may not be impaired by too much premature public exercise.

## THEATRES.

## PRINCESS'S.

Our modern dramatists recognise two of their craft as eminent in the work of constructing Irish dramas, and, with reference to them, we are accustomed to class "The Colleen Bawn" and "Peep o' Day" as the two chief examples of successful production. Mr. Falconer has gained and lost a fortune in the character, but has no sooner touched the earth than he has sprung upon his feet again, and claimed a fresh trial of his merits. The last fact of the kind took place on Thursday week, when Mr. Falconer's new melodrama was produced at the Princess's. It is entitled "Eileen Oge; or, Dark's the Hour before the Dawn." The piece is in four acts, and shows the ill-usage well-intentioned tenants in Ireland may receive from middlemen who happen to be Scotchmen. In structure the new drama is like the old, and some of the characters are repetitions of those in the "Peep o' Day." Prominent among them is a second member of the Church militant, represented by Mr. Barrett, the Rev. Mr. Mahoney, who acts as a father to his flock, and particularly shows himself as the friend of suffering but heroic women. The obnoxious middleman is, after all, merely the agent of a ruffian landlord, one Henry Loftus, Esq. (Mr. George Jordan), who determines, at all risks, on the possession of Eileen Moriarty (Miss Rose Leclercq). His first trick is to cause the arrest of her lover and bridegroom, Patrick O'Donnell (Mr. J. G. Shore), just as he is about to lead his bride to church. The remaining three acts are devoted to the means of bringing round reprisals, and the last scene presents us with Squire Loftus himself being placed in the same predicament, and carried off for punishment on account of a crime which he has really committed. Such a dénouement is, without doubt, exceedingly dramatic, and is also very well contrived. The first act of the piece was a decided success, and was illustrated with some pretty scenery, representing The Hawthorns, Moriarty's Farm, with a view of Black Abbey Church and Holy Cross Hill, in Limerick—a scene which occurs twice or thrice and does justice to the taste of Mr. F. Lloyd's. For five years O'Donnell suffers exile; but Eileen is true to her lover, and has a vision of him on a lonely island, which gives Miss Leclercq an opportunity for forcible acting and is altogether well managed. Meanwhile the middleman and the squire continue their villainous attempts on the Moriarty family, and aim at their ruin, contriving an execution in the hayfield at the ingathering—a scene which, for its grouping and ballet accompaniments, is equal to anything contrived by Mr. J. Cornack. The haymakers' run, as it is called, was especially effective, and brought down the drop on the second act with immense applause. In the third act the sensation scene occurs—that of a haunted mill, where Norah O'Donnell (Miss Edith Stuart) expects to meet her brother, who has returned from his exile and is wandering about until occasion prove favourable to his declaring himself. She is followed by the Scotchman Maclean (Mr. Clifford) and the bailiff, M'Shane (Mr. Howard Russell), who proceed to conceal themselves and make arrangements for O'Donnell, whom they purpose to murder. In due time he arrives, but in company with Bryan O'Farrell (Mr. Falconer), who delivers Norah from Maclean by shooting the latter. For his complicity in this transaction it is that Squire Loftus is arrested in the concluding scene. There is a little underplot very ingeniously thrown in, consisting of certain love-passages between the faithful Bryan and a fair serving-maiden, Bridget Maguire, which give to Miss Hudspeth a number of effective comic scenes, in which that thoroughly accomplished actress displays great ability. It is a long and a strong part, but most engagingly sustained by the lady in question. We may venture to augur a long run for Mr. Falconer's new drama.

## FRENCH PLAYS.

"Les Brigands" has been repeated at the Lyceum during the week to full and fashionable houses. We are next promised "La Princesse de Trébisonde." The representations at the Opéra Comique are drawing to a close, the week having been chiefly devoted to the repetition of the more popular pieces of the company, with, however, one important exception—the production of Alfred de Musset's "On ne Badine pas avec l'Amour." M. Delaunay and Madame Favart were great in the respective parts, and the impression made on the audience was remarkable.

At the Gaiety two of Offenbach's pieces were given on Saturday, by a company from Brussels and St. Petersburg, in a satisfactory though by no means a first-rate manner. London is so used to everything of a high class, that what would be very acceptable at Vienna, Berlin, or Bordeaux is hardly appreciable here. Nevertheless, a very pleasant evening may be passed with the present troupe, many of whom possess a fair degree of talent, and all manifest a great desire to please.

The Standard has been occupied by Mr. Bellew's readings and Mr. Pennington's performances, which include the tragedies of "Hamlet" and "Othello." In the latter Mr. Pennington has sustained both the rôles of Othello and Iago, and in the former an American actress, Miss Julia Tremaine, has appeared in Hamlet.

Mrs. Swanborough took her benefit at the Strand on Wednesday and Thursday, when "The Belles of the Kitchen," "A School for Coquettes," and Mr. Byron's "Esmeralda" were performed. Arthur Sketchley also contributed his impersonation of "Mrs. Brown at the Play." Miss Lydia Maitland and the Vokes family assisted in the two first pieces, the last being supported by the Strand company.

We have to notice, with regret, the death, at Oldham, of Mr. J. L. Warner, the only son of the late celebrated Mrs. Warner, who appeared at Sadler's Wells, Aug. 29, 1866, as Hamlet. On that occasion Miss Edith Heraud delivered an address, written by Mr. John Oxenford, introducing the new actor to the audience. Subsequently Mr. Warner became the husband of her sister, Miss Lucy Heraud, who had been acting at that theatre under the name of Miss Leigh, and had acquired much reputation as the representative of Ophelia, Hero, Desdemona, and Effie Deans. Lately she has assumed her husband's name, and, as Mrs. J. L. Warner, confirmed and established her previous fame. She is now left with a child to continue the battle of life. Some intention exists, we believe, to arrange a performance for her benefit.





"DANGER IN THE DESERT,"

BY CARL HAAG.

IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



## NEW BOOKS.

Henry Brougham, at the end of that portion of his life which has already been, with unavoidable brevity, noticed in these columns, had just written himself down an M.P. He was not the man to miss the earliest opportunity of distinguishing himself in the arena opened to him for the display of his gigantic powers; and it was not long before he scored his first victory by bringing about the repeal of the Orders in Council which had their origin in the retaliatory policy adopted by our Government as the best means of counteracting the effects of Napoleon's famous or infamous Berlin decree and Milan decree. How proud the victor was of his achievement is evident from the pardonably self-complacent and exultant tone in which he writes of it in the very first sentence of the lately published second volume of *The Life and Times of Henry Lord Brougham*: Written by Himself (William Blackwood and Sons); and the reason why he should have considered it the very greatest of his many great feats is evident and characteristic; he "fought alone." Of course the mercantile community was grateful, and the gratitude literally overwhelmed him for it lost him his seat in Parliament. It caused him to stand, by request, for Liverpool; and his party put up two candidates and fell between two stools. However, after the lapse of three Sessions, the electoral cesspool of Winchelsea was troubled by "an accident," and Lord Darlington put him in. During fourteen years he sat for Winchelsea in Lord Darlington's interest; afterwards for Knaresborough, "in the Duke of Devonshire's interest;" and ultimately for Yorkshire, in his own interest, or, one would rather say and believe, in his constituents' interest, or, still rather, in the interest of Liberal principles. The political world must have been in a curious state when even the self-sufficient and uncompromising Henry Brougham would condescend to sit in the interest of any single man—except himself. The period of time during which the events recorded and correspondence set forth in the second volume took place ranges from 1808 to 1829; and the pages, therefore, contain a more or less full account of the circumstances connected with the sad old story of the dissensions which prevailed in the Royal households, of the scandals which culminated in the trial of Queen Caroline, and of the national troubles which included the death of Princess Charlotte, the affair of Peterloo, the income tax, and Catholic emancipation. And many other matters there are of equal interest, perhaps, though of minor importance; such as the murder of Perceval, the trial of the Hunts, the Fitzherbert marriage, the duel between Boswell and Stuart, in which the latter, though he "had never before fired a pistol," shot the former through the head, and the deaths of Whitbread and Romilly. To them may be added whatever, and there is no small amount of it, relates to foreign politics. As for the personal qualities of Brougham, they are exhibited in the most striking, and occasionally amusing manner; as, for instance, in the letter which contains a description of his having, "in the Court of Queen's Bench, given Ellenborough such a drubbing as he will not soon recover." Lord Stanhope has already written to the *Times* to show that this second volume contains at least one gross blunder! This, indeed, seems to be a mistake, which may have arisen from a slip in the selection of documents, and which probably remains where it is because Lord Brougham left explicit directions that he should not be edited; but a general tendency to be inaccurate—such as Lord Stanhope and the literary detectives, who are evidently on the alert, are eminently qualified to discover—must be pointed out before suspicion can justly rest on the majority of the statements. At any rate, it would be a pity to doubt the simple truthfulness of the anecdote related about Mr. Shakspeare Reed—a wealthy man, who was induced by admiration and gratitude for the repeal of the Orders in Council to make Brougham, whom he had never even seen, his heir. He wrote an announcement of his intentions to Brougham; and, on the strength of the relations thus established between them, requested the latter, a few years afterwards, to "put down the political set of pretended philanthropists who were seeking the emancipation of slavery in the West Indies." The answer he obtained was not satisfactory to a man possessed of estates in Barbadoes; and when he died, in 1837, the name of his heir was not Brougham.

We meet in Lord Brougham's memoir with the name of James Stephen, a great ally of Perceval, a man of strong mind, and a powerful advocate of emancipation, who maintained with firmness and unquenchable ardour ideas imbibed during a long practice at the Bar in the West Indies. At St. Kitt's Mr. Stephen attracted the attention of a number of admirers, amongst whom not the least distinguished in literature and in causes tried at the Old Bailey was a gentleman whose name has been lately once more brought into notice by the publication of a work entitled *Recollections of the Public Career and Private Life of the Late John Adolphus*, by his daughter, Emily Henderson (T. Cautley, Newby). The book consists chiefly of extracts from diaries, and contains some amusing anecdotes and two "graceful and clever" little poems, by Mrs. Henderson, about a christening-cake and an umbrella respectively. It may be remembered that Mr. Adolphus was retained for the prosecution of the notorious Courvoisier. He was the author of a history of the reign of George III.

The novels and romances of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, not many years ago, were apt to betray, as in "Westward Ho!" and in the dreams of "Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet," an intense longing to behold the luxuriant vegetable and animal life of tropical regions—South America or the West Indies. Mr. Kingsley, since he became a Court Chaplain and Canon of Chester, writes no more of those interesting fictitious tales; but frequently discourses on topics of natural history, which is to him, we think, a study more congenial, or pursued with better success than the history of nations and civil states. He is a geologist, a botanist, and a zoologist, of fair scientific attainments; and his great literary power of description, which was even more obviously displayed in his stories than the talents of dramatic conception and narrative, has latterly been applied, often with fine effect, to striking accounts of natural objects. The two volumes entitled *At Last: A Christmas in the West Indies* (Macmillan and Co.) present some of Canon Kingsley's best work of this kind. Their title bears reference, it need scarcely be explained, to the constant desire of this accomplished, genial, and high-spirited clergyman, during forty years of his life since early boyhood, to see for himself "the reported wonders of the Earthly Paradise." It seems hard that one so eminently qualified by his genius, his tastes and sympathies, and his acquired knowledge, to enjoy the highest intellectual pleasure that can be drawn from views of nature, in countries like the archipelago and continent of tropical America, should have been obliged to wait so long for an opportunity of going there. An invitation from his personal friend, Sir Arthur Gordon, late Governor of Trinidad, but now of Mauritius, at length permitted him to spend three winter months of leisure, deducting about five weeks required for the ocean passage outward and homeward, in one of the largest islands, and the

nearest to the mainland. He was unfortunately prevented, by the shortness of his time, from crossing the narrow strait, and travelling a little way up the delta of the Oroonoco, exploring the forests and surveying the plantations of Venezuela or Guiana, where he might have found things still more worthy of a naturalist's attention. But he made the best use of his seven weeks' stay in Trinidad, and was able to look at several of the lesser Antilles, from St. Thomas's downwards, touching at St. Kitts and Nevis, Antigua, and Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada, to each of which a few pages of graphic writing are allotted. His impressions both of the country and the people of Trinidad, its social condition and government, as well as its scenery, soil, climate, and natural productions, are, upon the whole, very agreeable. The negro race is sadly backward in education and civilisation, but is likely to improve under the present system, while the introduction of coolies, or Asiatic labourers under a voluntary bond of service, will supply the labour wanted for profitable cultivation. Canon Kingsley was much amused with the odd looks and ways of the Chinese, but formed a high opinion of their industry, frugality, and sober civility, while he regarded the Hindoos with a more special affection, and was greatly pleased with their gentle and graceful demeanour. His remarks on the economic and agricultural resources of Trinidad, or of the West India islands in general, are probably the result of conversations with resident planters and colonial officials, who could give him the best information. He was led to conclude that the true social prosperity of those communities has suffered much injury from the tendency to an exclusive cultivation of sugar, while it was favoured by the protective tariff in our market; and that the lamentable decay of the European population, formerly much more numerous than it is at present, can only be arrested by encouraging the growth of various other crops. That for which Trinidad seems particularly well suited is the cacao, which reaches its highest perfection in the neighbouring mainland of Venezuela, and the consumption of which to a larger amount in England, instead of an increased use of either tea or coffee, would be very beneficial to the health and vigour of our people. The greater part, however, of Canon Kingsley's book is occupied with descriptions of the magnificent scenery, the amazing vegetation, the huge trees and splendid flowers, the strange beasts, birds, and reptiles of that wonderful region.

Shingleton by any other name would smell as briny; and under another name it is probably well known to a legion of visitors. It is fashionable and has a Grand Hotel, whereof the inmates, as many at least as please, dine together every evening at a certain hour. Let it be supposed that the dinner-time has now arrived, and that the majority of the guests are already seated at the dinner-table. Your eye will be at once caught by a spectacle, most depressing, no doubt, to a reflective mind, of youth and beauty. A bridegroom, a barrister full of fun and spirits, is seated between his lovely bride and her lovelier sister. Beside them sit Science, in the form of an old but amusing professor, whose laugh is a dry rattle of something in his inside; and Garrulity, in the shape of an ancient dame, whose tongue is an ell long, whose inquisitiveness is immeasurable, whose memory is profusely but not accurately stored, and whose remarks are more grammatical but hardly less laughable than Mrs. Malaprop's; and opposite to them are two chairs, "turned down in the usual way" to show they are engaged, waiting to be occupied. After a while enter the occupants, who might be elder and younger brother according to their apparent ages; but the scientific professor declares them to be "not relatives at all," for the older shows unmistakable signs of being "pure Caucasian," whilst, to judge by skull and jowl, the younger "is a Carib." Thereby hangs a tale which is always ingeniously, often brilliantly, sometimes picturesquely, and now and then powerfully, unfolded in the pages of *Not Wooded but Won*, by the author of "Lost Sir Massingberd" (Tinsley). The scene shifts from Shingleton to Hillsborough, a marine village, where a sun-burnt hero is encountered; to Swallowdip Rectory, where a death-scene is depicted and an eccentric but excellent woman introduced; and to many another place where something is done or suffered to make rougher or smoother the ever-meandering course of true love. The story is told with a mixture of the rattling, the humorous, the sentimental, the tragic, and the melodramatic styles, in all which the author has often proved himself to be proficient. The supply of incidents is liberal, and the surprises are neither few nor insufficiently startling; the elasticity of the swallow may be occasionally tested, but that is a small matter if the appetite be satisfied; the drama is played out chiefly by the personages already alluded to; and the sun-burnt hero is at last put into possession of his lady-love, but, alas! in widow's weeds and with "one encumbrance," for which he himself was in no way responsible. Still, he thinks himself lucky to gain that "little hand," even at the cost of becoming the father of another man's child; and, if he has no objection, surely the reader cannot have any. A very different kind of novel is *Hero Trevelyan*, by Georgiana M. Craik (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston). It has one main incident, which is of the pathetic kind; and otherwise it is little more than a sufficiently well written description of several more or less worthy persons, of both genders, who are, for the most part, very good looking, of superior social position, unexceptionable in their morals and manners, and highly interesting to their own circles, although the public might see no more in them than Sir Charles Coldstream saw in Vesuvius. The fact is that the author has drawn a pretty (to use her own favourite epithet) and undoubtedly truthful picture of the ordinary lives of quiet people who have their little dances, and their little flirtations, and their little lovmakings, and their little jealousies, and their little tiffs, and their one great blow when a beautiful, vivacious, and lissome girl is suddenly transformed into a cripple; but, delicate and skilful as is the artist's touch, there seems to have been, when the finishing-stroke is reached, much ado about nothing. Let the sketches, however, be regarded as psychological studies; and, though they are but slight, they may be found attractive.

This is just the time for reading *What is Industrial and Technical Education?* by Dr. John Mill (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.). The title is that of a little volume containing the substance of two excellent orations delivered (and now printed), with the object of calling "the attention of those who take an interest in the welfare of the nation from party and sectarian squabbles to the great work of making the toiling millions of this country superior in skill, as they already are in energy and industry, to any other working people in the world." Nor is unreasonable the epithet to be applied to *Lectures on the Laws of Life*, by Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), which is a new edition of a little book having "special reference to the physical education of girls." The author, should be fully competent, if anybody is, to speak with authority upon the subject. As to *Suburban Sketches*, by W. D. Howells (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), the reader has only to be warned that it is not English but American life which is portrayed, and may then fall to and

derive more or less pleasure, according to taste. And as to *Papers on Banking and Finance*, by a Bank Manager (Bemrose and Sons), it may be said that the subjects discussed are generally considered, in civilised and Christian countries, of paramount importance; and that the paper relating to "Accommodation Bills" is highly instructive. Nor are the remarks made upon "£1 notes" and upon "panics" to be lightly regarded; for they are sufficient to "point a moral," if they would not "adorn a tale." We are told that it is "the love of a gold currency to which we must attribute many of the evils resulting in commercial panic; but, in Scotland, where scarcely any gold circulates, financial panics are almost unknown." Enterprising Scotchmen, however, are said to migrate to England; and are they afterwards unsuspensible of panic? Or is "love of a gold currency" unknown to Scotchmen? We should like to have Dr. Johnson's opinion.

There is no law against writing metaphysical or other letters in blank verse, generally smooth and occasionally bordering upon real poetry of the quiet, pathetic, unsoaring kind. Such is the case of *Eucharis*, a poem by F. Reginald Statham (Francis Reynolds), author of "Glaphyra and Other Poems," &c. (Longmans.) Only rare beauty of ideas and style could give interest to the epistolary correspondence between certain persons, who would all be commonplace were it not that two of them are distinguished by an eccentric perversity which leads them to omit, through sheer obstinacy, the ceremony of marriage. The result is not encouraging to the advocates of similar neglect; and if the author had any purpose in view, it was, probably, to show that, though love should be the one thing needful to make a couple man and wife, it is martyrdom to act upon that theory.

It is always with an especial pleasure that we acknowledge the best specimens of Transatlantic English literature; for no truth is more important, in our estimate of these topics, than the absolute intellectual unity of the English race, which may still be deemed one nation, in this kingdom and in that great republic, so far as concerns the productions of learning, taste, and fancy. It is impossible for us to regard as foreigners such familiar English authors as Washington Irving and Fenimore Cooper, Channing and Emerson, Prescott and Motley, Longfellow and Hawthorne, or James Russell Lowell; and we are very sure that all the readers in the United States of Thackeray and Dickens—to name but two of our contemporaries who personally visited that country—esteem them as near and dear literary friends. Mr. J. R. Lowell, Professor of Belles Lettres at Harvard College or University, near Boston, has felt, even more sensitively than other Americans of highly-educated mind, a keen displeasure at what he thought the unkind behaviour of Great Britain to the Federal Commonwealth during the war ended five or six years ago. There is now, happily, no occasion for saying one word more upon that subject, but still we cannot afford to let the author of the "Biglow Papers" quarrel with us; and if his personal friends, Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., and Mr. Leslie Stephen, can persuade him to come over and see us, we promise him a hearty welcome. *My Study Windows* (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston) is a collection of some of his essays, contributed to American magazines or reviews, which have the same good qualities as those in the volume called "Among My Books," still keeping its place as a favourite on our library shelves. Mr. Lowell is a scholar and critic of rare insight, accurate research, and the finest taste; one whose performances, in examining standard English literature, or new productions upon the old models, remind us of Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt, or of their successor, Edmund Ollier. The two essays on Chaucer and on Pope, in this little volume, are as complete judgments and reports of their subjects as any we have found—equal to those on Shakspeare, Rousseau, Lessing, and Goethe, in the former collection. The article on Carlyle is too evidently tinged with resentment of the rude disdain with which our great historical humourist chose to treat the cause of the Northern States and the anti-slavery crusade; but there is some ground for the strictures of Mr. Lowell upon Carlyle's writings. There are two delightful chapters of New England natural history and rural scenery, "My Garden Acquaintances," and "A Good Word for Winter." There are notices of Percival and Thoreau, two of the American writers less known to fame in Europe; there is an interesting memoir of the venerable Josiah Quincy, that type of civic virtue; besides which, there are just and generous tributes of regard to Emerson and to Abraham Lincoln, with whom we are better acquainted. Mr. Lowell's comments on what he humorously calls "a certain condescension in foreigners" will not be uttered in vain. We can understand that the habit of patronising and flattering American institutions is almost as offensive to Americans as that of treating them with insolent scorn. We heartily desire to live with them on terms of mutual respect.

Men generally would be as little likely to look under ground for Utopia as a Jew of old would have been to expect any good to come out of Nazareth. It is true that certain flippant schoolboys used to answer the question "where shall wisdom be found?" with the quaint response, whispered amongst themselves, of "hid in a gallipot under the ground;" but their reply has been hitherto understood to have been prompted by merely the ordinary boyish love of doggerel. They may, however, have unconsciously spoken under the undelusive inspiration of a prophetic soul. At any rate, the site they selected receives some countenance in an ingenious book called *The Coming Race* (William Blackwood and Sons). The anonymous author introduces the reader to a new sort of Troglodytes, who dwell beneath the surface of the earth, and amongst whom humanity, corporeal, moral, and intellectual, is supposed to have reached, by some process, not altogether free from obscurity, a very high, if not the highest, degree of perfection. These Troglodytes are independent of the heavenly bodies, of the alternations of day and night, and of other things which make life a burden to us poor creatures of the world above ground. Amongst them nearly all the labour, except talking, is performed by automata; locomotion is accomplished chiefly by means of wings and air-boats; language is much simplified, and the female is bigger and stronger than the male, and saves a great deal of bother by taking the initiative in love matters and undertaking the heavy part of the wooing. War and pugilistic encounters are unknown amongst them, and, in fact, are rendered impossible, unless the antagonists should aim at mutual annihilation, after the fashion of the Kilkenny cats; and there is no such land-shark as a professional lawyer. They owe their happy condition almost entirely to the discovery of what they call "vril," which is the same as electricity, only different. What an "An," a "Gy," and a "Tish" are must be learnt from the book itself (which is written in a pleasant strain of irony), unless a heedless generation prefer to wait until the formidable "coming race" consider their hour to have come and "emerge into sunlight our inevitable destroyers."

There is no mention made of the dragoman amongst the biblical plagues of Egypt. Perhaps he was included amongst the locusts; at any rate he is a greedy and a devouring creature. Honest he may be, as honesty is understood in his



latitude; but he has the maw of a crocodile. So, at least, say travellers who should know; and he is, therefore, to be avoided by persons who, either because it is likely to be good for their health or because it is fashionable, wish to visit the Nile and cannot perform the difficult operation of paying through the nose. To them is to be recommended a little volume, entitled *The Nile without a Dragoman*, by Frederic Eden (Henry S. King and Co.), for it is the result of personal experience, and is stored with useful information. Nor need any person who has no more idea of going to the Nile than to Bath or Jericho refrain from reading the book, inasmuch as it is not confined to a consideration of the dragoman and all his works, but gives a very entertaining account of a very interesting trip.

The readers of "The Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," and other works by the same author, must have been struck with the taste shown in the selection of the many apt poetical quotations which head the respective chapters; and now, in a small volume, entitled *Memory's Pictures* (Nisbet and Co.), the author gives us some sweetly-simple verses of her own composition. Her numerous readers will, no doubt, largely avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of gaining a more intimate knowledge of one whose works have contributed so much to their pleasure and profit.

The following is a list of new books received by us from their publishers:—"Journal Kept in France and Italy, 1848 to 1852," by Nassau William Senior, 2 vols. (H. S. King); "Inside Paris During the Siege," by an Oxford Graduate (Macmillan); "Squire Arden," by Mrs. Oliphant, 3 vols. (Hurst and Blackett); "Old Margaret," by Henry Kingsley, 2 vols. (Tinsley); "Artiste," by Maria M. Grant, 3 vols. (Hurst and Blackett); "Scenes in the Sunny South," by Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Vereker (Longmans); "Collected Edition of Mr. Disraeli's Novels—"The Young Duke"" (Longmans); "The Castle of Courcelles," a Legend of Normandy, by Gertrude Grey (W. Tweedie); "Canoe Travelling," by Warrington Baden-Powell (Smith, Elder, and Co.); "Ancient Classics for English Readers—Cicero" (W. Blackwood and Sons); "Benoni Blake, M.D.," by the Author of "Peasant Life in the North," 2 vols. (Strahan); "The Story of Hare Court, or the History of an Independent Church," by J. B. Marsh, with Introduction by the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, D.D. (Strahan); "Kooroona, a Tale of South Australia," by Iota (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.).

## THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

### THE GERMAN SCHOOL.

All that is greatest and most characteristic in German art must be studied in Germany itself. The diffusion of German designs by means of engraving and photography can convey but a vague impression of the vast frescoes and water-glass or stereo-chrome pictures with which German artists have covered the palaces and churches of Fatherland.

German art flows in two distinct streams, corresponding exactly to main features of the national character. The source of the one is in imagination, speculative thought, religious sentiment, erudition, patriotic pride in the history of the race and its martial and literary glory, and love of its legendary lore. The other springs from domestic and local attachment, and embraces landscape as well as familiar incident; and these two principal currents are more widely separated by the one taking the form, in a large majority of instances, of severe mural decoration, engraved design, and book illustration; whilst the other addresses our sympathies through the more alluring medium of oil-painting.

It is in the nature of the processes and limited range of colours admissible in wall-painting that the more distinctive phase of German art should acknowledge certain inevitable limitations, and it naturally follows that thought, invention, composition, and draughtsmanship should be held of more importance than unattainable technical qualities of colour, effect, and texture. But other causes have contributed to give an ascetic, abstract, and academic direction to the comparatively recent and remarkable revival of monumental painting in Germany.

Art, no less than literature, possessed little native vitality in Germany during the last century, and was not benefited by dependence on France. A stimulus was probably given to it by Lessing, Schiller, Goethe, and other great writers, who devoted much attention to framing æsthetic theories of painting and sculpture. The way was prepared also by the national uprising against the French. The revival was, however, actually effected by a few enthusiastic students, led by Overbeck, and including Cornelius, Schadow, Schnorr, and Viet, who had proceeded to Rome from academies in various parts of Germany, against the teaching of which some of them had rebelled, and been in consequence expelled. The student-brotherhood resolved to found a national school, and that school should rival the best the world has known. Raphael at his purest time and Michael Angelo at his grandest should be their models; the religious sentiment of still earlier art (a taste for which was then awakening) was likewise to be emulated; fresco, the medium through which the noblest works of the past had been produced, should be their medium also. The first successes in fresco decoration at Rome of this patriotic and pious little band was achieved between 1815 and 1818, and immediately led to the engagement of some of its members by the munificent Ludwig of Bavaria, to embellish with paintings the numerous and magnificent public, ecclesiastical, and regal edifices in course of construction under his auspices at Munich. Subsequently, at Berlin, the late King of Prussia, before and after ascending the throne, followed the example of the Bavarian Monarch; and ultimately nearly all the artistic reformers were installed as directors of the Academies in the principal cities of Germany. Overbeck, however, remained at Rome, confining himself to religious painting in a spirit of purism and pietism which but faintly echoes the spontaneous sentiment of sweet repose of the Umbrian school, and with a reticent use of colour (equally when working in oil) which derives no authority from the naïve aim at technical charm of the early painters. In short, Overbeck's art, like that of his followers and other attempts at mediæval simulation, is a dead-alive anachronism.

At Munich Cornelius and Schnorr, joined afterwards by Hess, Kaulbach, Zimmermann, and others, executed those extensive series of illustrations of Mediæval German history and legends, Greek fables, Greek and German poets, the history of art, and religious subjects, which have won for them—Cornelius and Kaulbach more especially—a European reputation. More recently Kaulbach has executed, in the hall of the new museum at Berlin, a grand pictorial epic wherein he descants in the loftiest philosophic strain and with profound scholarship on the principal epochs in the history of successive empires and races. This is by far the greatest work produced in Germany since the Roman revival.

The principles of the mural painting of Germany were, however, too theoretical, it owed too much to artificial forcing, and its products are too rapidly decaying, to satisfy a people, in the main practical. A great reaction has, therefore,

set in. Oil painting, dealing with familiar subjects, is far more extensively cultivated, and with a success of which this exhibition gives no idea. Hardly a twentieth part of the known painters are represented; indeed, scarcely one of the more celebrated. The war doubtless checked the cultivation of German art; but it did not drive artists, dealers, and their collections for refuge to a neighbouring shore.

Moreover, the German collections are here jumbled together from dado to ceiling, or scattered about the building in side-lighted galleries, utterly unsuitable for the display of pictures. And this state of things must remain as long as the present absurdly disproportionate allotment of space remains. By the present arrangement the contributions of all the artists of Europe not French or Belgian—the works of all the schools of Germany, Austria, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Scandinavian nations, and Russia—have to be displayed within space one third less than that of the Belgian gallery or the principal of the galleries given up to France, or they must be thrust aside where they cannot be seen with any approach to fairness.

Extremely imperfect as is the display of German art, there are several works of very considerable merit. Among those from Bavaria is a picture of "The Murder of Rizzio," by Otto Seitz, which is most vividly dramatic in conception; and the execution of the heads and costumes is very skilful. The shadows are black, and there is too much sparkle in the treatment and a consequent want of breadth; but allowance must be made for the gloaming when the murder took place, as indicated by the torches without. Rizzio, torn from the supper-table, held by Ruthven and surrounded by the other assassins, is falling, deadly pale, from the coup-de-grace of Douglas. Darnley sits by, with diabolic coolness, watching the effect of the murder on the Queen as she turns, sickening at the sight, half-swooning, into the arms of the Countess of Argyle. Hermann Kaulbach has a picture capital for character, and very sound in execution, of Louis XI. of France in his oratory. The astute and perfidious Monarch, pursued by a guilty conscience into his stronghold of Plessis-les-Tours, and dismayed at his approaching end, kneels, pallid from sickness and terror, over missal and rosary, wringing his hands and working his craven imagination into an agony of supplication. His Mephistophelean barber, Oliver le Dain, enters with a salver. T. E. Rosenthal's picture of "J. Sebastian Bach's Morning Family Prayers" is a work of very respectable merit. The composer sits at the harpsichord; he is accompanied by his son on the violin, and all the younger members of the family join as part-singers. With few exceptions, the remaining Bavarian figure-pictures deal with familiar homely incidents, such as old toppers smacking their lips over their wine, children prattling to an old gravedigger, or rendering funeral rites to their dead canary, or stealthily milking the family goat.

The Bavarian landscapes are frequently injured by the blackness and cold opacity of the shadows—a mannerism prevalent in some other German schools, as though the artists were drilled to a monotonous correspondence. Conspicuous exceptions are, however, furnished by two able works by Tiesenhausen and Lier, both pitched in a key of atmospheric grey. The "Bay of Woerkin, Esthonia, Baltic," by the former, represents a flat yet wild-looking coast, with breakers tumbling along the rock-strewn shore before a brisk breeze, and spreading in foamy sheets over the sands; rain-clouds gather in the distance, but leave breaks of light overhead. Lier's "Potato Harvest" has truth of general effect, though rather too dry and negative in colour. Brandt's "Cossacks at a Ferry" renders a novel and impressive effect of cold twilight, and much subtle painting is discernible in the figures on close inspection. A small cattle-piece, rich but rather metallic in colour, by Voltz, also deserves mention.

The numerous community of oil painters at Düsseldorf put in a very poor appearance, and very few of the leading men are here. Prettiest among the figure pictures is Erdmann's "Confession," a Louis XV. interior, with figures which tell the story with charming naturalness. An engaging young lady in striped and flowered brocade stoops coaxingly over a table towards where papa sits beside it—evidently not averse to hear a confidence of which he is silly expectant. The secret, however, she would fain divulge falters on her lips, her head droops shily, nervously she fingers her ring: her confusion must be her tacit "confession." Pohle's "Château and Park," with figures in costumes of the last century rising from an al fresco entertainment, has a beautiful effect of summer evening. Several Düsseldorf painters grapple with the difficulties of Alpine scenery, but their success is not equal to their courage and patience. The transcendent magnitude of Alpine forms—beyond, as they are, all standards of comparison; their infinite detail, their partial and variable meteorological phenomena, and the hardships to which the artist is exposed who studies them—present difficulties which are almost insurmountable. Church, the American, and Bierstadt, the German American, both pupils of the Düsseldorf school, attained to the expression of stupendous vastness in their Andean and Rocky Mountain views, but their artifices for effect are often too palpable. The largest mountain landscape here is Becker's "Jungfrau," but the sense of space is hardly commensurate with the increased extent of canvas; and the colouring is somewhat rusty and heavy. Schultz's Alpine views are meritorious, but not free from the black opacity of which we have spoken. Leu's "Norwegian Fjord" is the only Düsseldorf landscape remarkable for transparency of colour and brilliancy of effect. Here we have the limpidity of atmosphere, and exhilarating freshness of aspect, which more or less distinguish mountain scenery in every latitude. An admirable winter view of "Lucerne," by Duntze, looking up from the frozen lake, with the quaint high-pitched roofs and spires sprinkled with snow, and flashing in the slant sunlight, reminds one of some of the Dutch painters' town views. Deiker's large "Hunting Scene" is a very spirited performance; and Roeting's large altar-piece, "The Burial of Christ," in the south-east gallery, is a fine work of its class. We may also mention here, as the work of a pupil of the Düsseldorf school, "The Grandparents' Visit," by Tidemand, the Norwegian master, who as a painter of humble life has few equals in Europe. Notice with what unforced naturalness the incident is told, how faithfully the Norwegian peasant character is depicted, how well accordant with the subject is the sound, honest, unaffected execution. The Swedish painter, Count Rosen, whose head of a "Venetian Councillor" is worthy of an old Venetian master, was also, we believe, a pupil of the Düsseldorf school.

A contingent to the German school, small, but much above the average, has been supplied by Saxe-Weimar. The Grand Duke, like other German Princes, is as assiduous in promoting the arts of peace as he has proved himself ready to share the dangers of war. He has attracted to Weimar such eminent Belgian masters as Verlat and Pauwels, who, as professors in the Academy of Painting attached to the Court, contribute not a little to the high repute of that institution. This hospitality reminds one of his Serene Highness's predecessor

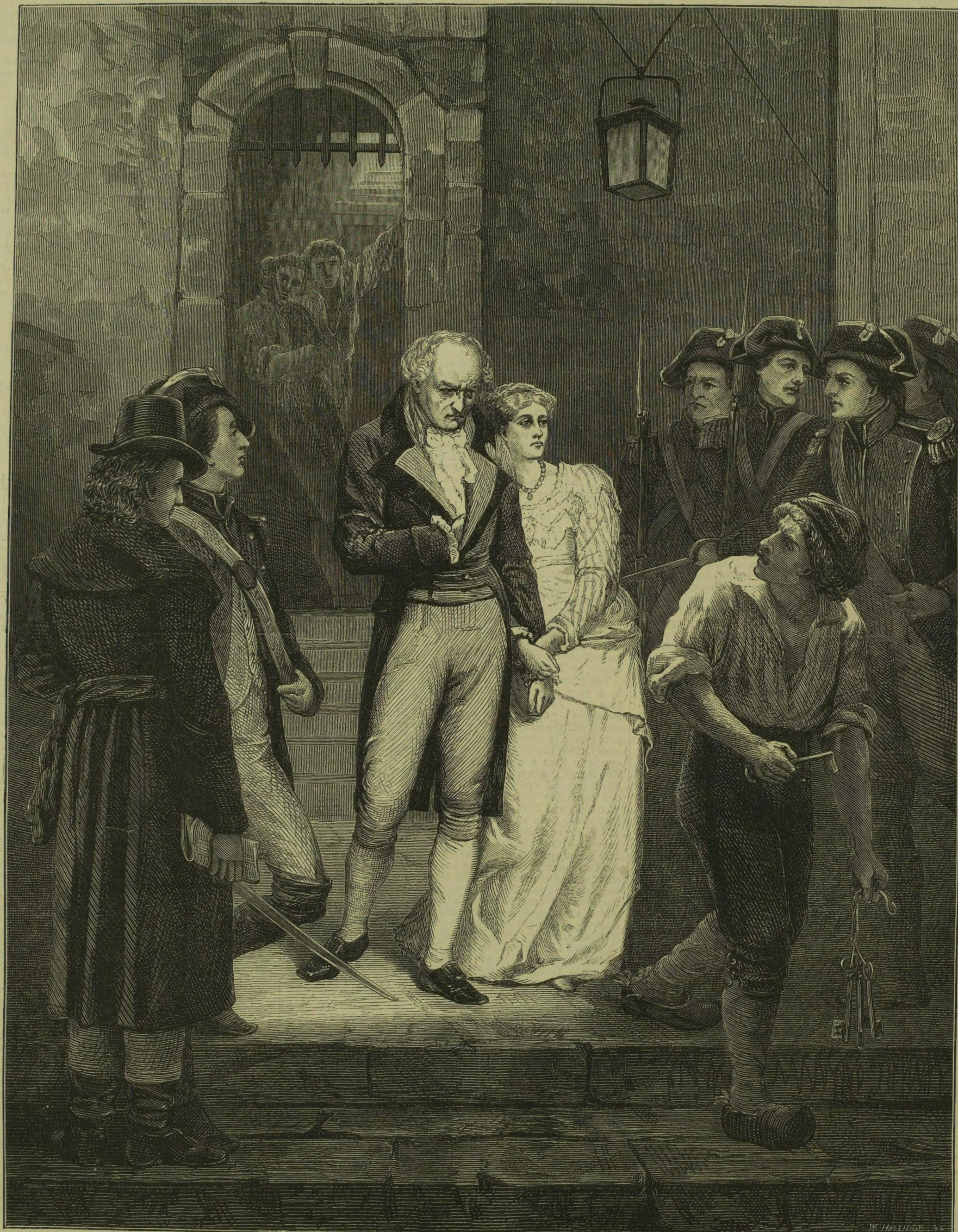
who offered a home at Weimar to Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Herder, and others, who formed the illustrious circle of genius and learning which acquired for the city the appellation of "the Athens of the North." In his encouragement of art the Duke has a congenial helpmate in his consort, the Grand Duchess, of whom there is a full-length portrait by Verlat, which, together with the other works by this very able and versatile painter (here and in the Belgian gallery), we have already noticed.

Count Kalkreuth, the director of the Weimar Academy, is decidedly the most successful painter of mountain landscapes among the German exhibitors. He brings to his work a keen relish for colour as modified by effects of light and shade and aerial perspective, and he renders the grand elements of his subjects with masterly breadth, and with artistic feeling for the picturesque. A view of the Lake of Lucerne, with its deep blue waters and surrounding mountains, and a second view on the confines of the same lake, but from a higher point of station, with the upper portion of the savage rocks on the left glowing with the rays of sunset, are fine examples. Professor Pauwels sends from Weimar a more important work than either of his pictures in the Belgian collection, entitled "Pastimes for the Count de Buren." At the period to which the picture relates William the Silent of Orange, having openly opposed the bloody and bigoted tyranny of Philip II. and his detestable envoy, Alva, had sought refuge in Germany; but, by an incautiousness remarkable for a person of his sagacity, had allowed his eldest child, the Count de Buren, then a boy of thirteen, to pursue his studies at the University of Louvain. Philip, taking advantage of this oversight, had the son kidnapped from Louvain, as a hostage for the father, and brought to Antwerp, and while there directed that various amusements should be provided for him. Philip's cowardly and inhuman duplicity was so well seconded by his agents that the young Count submitted to be conveyed to Spain, whence, after twenty years, he returned a man of gloomy, saturnine character and Jesuitical habits, without a trace of the generous spirit of his house. The picture represents the Count being rowed for his diversion on the Scheldt; Antwerp, with the steeple of the noble cathedral, appearing in the distance. M. de Lodron, accompanied by female members of his family, guard the boy, who, richly attired in crimson velvet and gold chain, stands unheeding, looking sick and sad over the stern of the boat as he moodily revolves the probabilities of his fate.

Besides Count Kalkreuth's works, there is another admirable mountain landscape from Weimar, by Kamecke—"Mont Blanc de Tacu and Glacier de Bosson." It is powerfully painted, and with much fidelity to the effects incidental to the rarefied atmosphere of Alpine altitudes. Professor M. Schmidt's and E. Weichberger's "Pastoral" and "Idyllic" scenes from the Thuringian forest are favourable samples of the more usual characteristics of German landscape. Noticeable for truth and pathos is E. Friesleben's picture, from the same district, of an old charcoal-burner, seated in his solitary hut beside the smouldering charcoal-cones, making his humble preparations for a meal, just brought him by a little grandchild. Two excellent portrait heads are hung with Verlat's "Frederick Preller" (already reviewed). One by Countess Kalkreuth, of a young lady of the handsomest type of Saxonian beauty holding a fan, is distinguished by charming natural refinement and purity of colour. Another by Professor Gussow is a study of an old man's head, which will yield to nothing here for delicately-detailed, yet suggestive, character-modelling and chiaroscuro.

Schreyer's very striking picture of "Horses Escaping from a Burning Stable, Wallachia," is also in one of the three German compartments, but, having been previously exhibited in London, we need not notice it further. We presume also that G. Müller's "Woman of Albano" (exhibited in the Academy last year) and "Impatient Baby," which form two of the principal ornaments of the Italian compartment, may, although painted in Rome, be included among the German pictures, like several works in the French galleries; Müller's pictures are, however, French in style. But the largest, most elaborate, picture in the German sections, and, at the same time, one of the finest works in the entire exhibition, remains to be noticed. We allude to the great picture by Matejko, a Hungarian subject of Austria, of "The Union of Lublin," which was exhibited in a recent Paris salon. The picture relates to the history of Poland at the most prosperous period of its national existence, when Prussia, now so mighty, humbly owned allegiance to the country which it has since helped to divide, and when Austria and Russia were still held in check. Dangers menacing on all sides had long counselled a closer connection between the partly Russian-speaking Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Polish republic headed by its elective monarchs. The surrounding Austrian, Turkish, Muscovite, and Swedish Powers were constantly growing at the expense of their neighbours, and the ambition of the House of Brandenburg was already dangerous. But neither Poland nor Lithuania would make the concessions necessary to obtain the required fusion. Sigismund Augustus of Poland, the last of the illustrious dynasty of Jagallon, set, however, an example of conciliation. He offered to renounce all hereditary rights over Lithuania, leaving it, like Poland, free to choose a Sovereign. At length he succeeded in procuring the celebration of the solemn compact represented in this picture. The principal senators and "nuncios," or representatives of the nobles, the dignitaries of the Church (who manifested a more patriotic and liberal spirit than in other countries of Europe), together with a multitude of the citizens of both nations, and ambassadors from other States, met at Lublin to consummate or witness the union of Poland and Lithuania into a single indivisible republic. By this arrangement it was agreed that the deputies and senators of both States should deliberate in common, that the coequation should extend to the rights of the Lithuanian nobles, and that the throne of both countries should become equally elective. Their laws, finances, and army remained, however, distinct; and it was by leaving a large share of irresponsible power in the hands of the chief functionaries and hetmans of the respective States and armies that those internal discords were continued which hastened the ruin of the Polish empire. At the very moment of opening the diet at Lublin, several Lithuanian citizens, unable to control their factious spleen, quitted the assembly; but the greater number followed the example, here represented, of the patriotic D'Ostrogski and De Czartoryski in subscribing to the union. We can now enter into the spirit of this magnificent scene of momentous historical drama; we understand the reason for the quality of the composition; we have a clue to the emotions, sometimes conflicting, of the numerous actors as the King, Sigismund-Augustus, stands holding aloft a crucifix while a group of the principal Lithuanian nobles swear on the Evangel to maintain the union. As regards composition, draughtsmanship, character, and expression, this picture leaves nothing to desire. The colouring, also, has rare qualities, derived, apparently, from the study of Paul Veronese: the only drawback is that the effect is not quite broad enough to prevent some distraction in the impression conveyed.





"AN INCIDENT IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1792," BY W. W. OULESS.  
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If the Ballot Bill emerges from the Commons this year it will do so much in the condition of vessels of a squadron victorious in a naval action—namely, shot-riddled, battered, torn, and perhaps just able to keep afloat. The contest in its second phase was Homeric; even the least distinguished warriors suddenly doing prodigies of talk. The enjoyment of Mr. G. Bentinck appeared to be complete, for he operated like a turret-battery, revolving and shooting all round. It was with a grim anti-theism that, having twitted Mr. Gladstone in more than his usual cynical way, he drew himself up and, with every word deliberately uttered and every syllable intended to be a sting, in a manner demanded of Mr. Disraeli whether he was fit to live, in a political and leadership sense—in almost so many words asked whether he was not ashamed of himself; and implied that though for the present his deposition had not been achieved, it was still in active supposition. Apart from this episodic matter, the speech was a trifle dreary; and that puerile gladness with which the House always welcomes Mr. Osborne was abundantly developed when that gentleman rose, at a happy hour, for a hearing. On the whole, he was more practical even than he generally is, accustomed as he is (to use a phrase which is just in his way) *videntem dicere verum*. The old quotations, so uttered as to imply that they were new, were fewer and more apt than ordinary; while the introduction of what Mr. Disraeli afterwards called the archaeology of the Ballot was neatly managed; being made to appear, tolerably successfully, as a sudden recollection of long-ago reading rather than a prepared impromptu. Without doubt there are often wonderful instances of a certain devotion in the House, and, on the occasion to which reference is made, Sir Michael Beach was an instance of that moral courage which enables a man to speak long, sensibly, it may be earnestly, to a dozen and a half listless persons, who happen not to want to go out of the House; and this, too, when the calibre of the speaker is such that cannot reckon largely on the assiduity of the fourth estate. In such cases how hollow sounds the voice and seems the argument; how every effort to be emphatic seems to recoil, or, if it shoots forward, appears to dissolve into space; while every gesture and action, owing, as it were, to the unfilled state of the mind of the listener, suggests ideas of the wooden motion of marionettes!

That same night showed many an example of this readiness to, so to speak, soliloquise without a hope of reward except that which is to be found in the hearing of one's own voice. Thus there was, amongst others, Mr. Dimsdale, who, though a well-known figure in the House, is no more than a back-bencher, and who, so far as a set speech is concerned, may be said to have made his debut that night. He stood erect and confident, apart from the select party thinly scattered over the various benches, and with a fluency and ease, and with some power of argument and arrangement, talked for a length of time seldom occupied by gentlemen of his position in the House, unconscious—or if conscious all the more courageous he—that not a soul was listening to one word he said. More fortunate was another quasi-débutant in the set-speech sense, Mr. Denis O'Connor, who boldly rushed in at a moment when the great ones of debate were expected; and, having got his chance, used it bountifully, having his whole say out; speaking with a glibness that was almost a fault, and keeping the place he had taken as long as he wished by a skilful interposition of his personal experiences creating a special interest. Circumstances have occurred of late which indicate that Mr. Graves has been chosen as a representative member of a certain class of the Opposition, for he comes forward at times and on subjects which suggest that he is not moved by personal inspiration, but has been put forward on a party mission. So far, it need not have been a surprise that he presented himself at a moment when the debate was in forward process of culmination, and should have occupied considerable time—though, truth to say, his progress was ponderous, if not slow, and served, oddly enough, to cause Mr. W. E. Forster to "stick fiery off indeed." For that gentleman—throwing off his usual judicial, summing-up, examining-both-sides-of-the-question, and be it spoken, perhaps profanely, somewhat humdrum style and manner—flung himself vivaciously into good hearty partisanship, assumed everything and granted nothing, caused his voice to be resonant and yet varied, and, gesticulating considerably, he managed to keep up through a speech which had the merit of being at once short and pointed, to acquire for himself and his rhetoric the almost new character of animation.

Manœuvring as usual for the last word, Mr. Disraeli put up Sir Stafford Northcote, who, under some special impulse, threw aside his usual low, monotonous sing-song, and pitched his voice so high, and inflated his manner so amply, that it is just possible that his matter did not reach to the same height; but he did what he was intended to do—namely, bring up Mr. Gladstone, of whose speech one is inclined to say little, if anything, except that it had about it just that factitious earnestness which might have been expected from a well-convert. It was not Mr. Disraeli's cue to conclude the discussion with one of those slashing, fire-working impromptu replies of which he has proved, more than once this Session, that he is still amply capable; but he produced one of his set speeches, which are heavy and circumlocutory, relieved now and then by a happy phrase or a jerk of humour. That the Opposition is not in perfect discipline was evinced, on this occasion, that Mr. Joshua Fielden, and some congener with him, would absolutely have, if they could, adjourned the debate at what may be called the moment of projection—that is, at the instant that the leader of his own party rose to wind it up. Decidedly flat rebellion, and exhibited with no little temper and persistency.

It may be confidently announced that the day of Lord Elcho's ascendancy is over. He has had the very broadest hints that even Parliamentary patience has its limits. On a day when he had planned once more to block the Army Bill he broke out with a speech which can only be described as a long-drawn-out railing, a series of spent anathemas, a universal diatribe, and a most perfunctory physical exertion. In the first place, very few members were present; some of them gave out sympathetic sounds; but one or two supported him, and then only in a sentence or two; and the fiasco was so palpable that Mr. Disraeli rose, and with cutting coolness, almost in so many words inquired whether the House had not had enough of this sort of thing, and whether it would not be better to pass that stage of the bill at once, and perhaps, he might have added, if he had spoken all his mind, save yourselves from the fearful infliction of a Saturday sitting. Whether influenced most by this terrible idea, or wearied of Lord Elcho's dissertations, or by both, the House with obvious eagerness accepted the suggestion, and then and subsequently during the sitting swamped that noble Lord.

The Queen has conferred a Civil-List pension of £100 a year on Mr. J. R. Planché, in consideration of his contributions to dramatic and antiquarian literature.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**OBSERVER.**—No decision has as yet been come to by the Bradford committee for concluding the match between Lancashire and Yorkshire. As regards the score there appears to have been some mistake. A correspondent, who appears to be well informed upon the subject, writes that since the day of meeting Mr. Petty, of Bradford, has resigned his unfinished game, and that another player of the Yorkshire side has so hopeless a position that he ought to do the same. This, says our correspondent, would make the score—Lancashire, 6; Yorkshire, 5; drawn, 3; unfinished, 3; unplayed, 3; equals 20 games.

**UNFINISHED GAMES.**  
1. Lord v. Skipworth.  
2. Steinkuhler v. Parratt.  
3. Johnson v. Fieldsend.  
W. T. PIERCE, G. C. HERWOOD, FABRICE.—Received with thanks.  
I. I. FIDMORE.—The games shall have prompt consideration.  
L. A. S. Manchester.—They shall be inserted very shortly.  
**CHESS WORLD.**—A correspondent requires, to complete his set of this magazine, a clean copy of No. 1, Vol. II., for which he will give a new and complete copy of Vol. III. or IV.

**MIRANDA.**—Another "Tour of the Chess Knight" shall be given when we can spare space for it.  
R. D. B.—There was a chess club at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, some years ago; but we do not know whether there is one there now.

**I. PIERCE, H. WHITTEN, I. PHENIX.**—Your last Problems are marked for insertion.  
F. R. S.—Puzzle-square.—You will find the whole of the games in the match mentioned in the *Chessplayer's Companion*, a work published by Messrs. Ball and Daidy, York-street, Covent-garden.

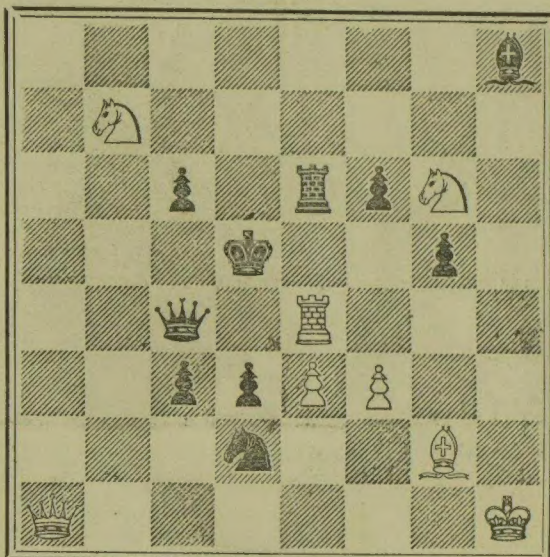
**THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1428** has been received from F. R. S.—W. Nash, of Luton—S. P. Q. B., of Bruges—R. M.—Sigma—Box and Cox—W. L. Parit—M. P.—Robert—Phil—Magnus—C. P. D.—I. N. Keynes—Beta—Presis—G. B. D. M. S.—Grete—Kureka—P. W. Morris—A. B.—1871—George—Phantom—Derevon—B. Baxter—G. E.—Trebla Ruegrof—I. W. Canterbury—R. D. T.—J. B. K.—Roland—Miles—R. L. Hawick—A. P. C. Kup—A. O. Dublin—Cockalorum—Li Calsi—Fabrice—D. G. L. Charley—Moltke and Roon—Banshee—F. A. S.—Pip—Ibis—J. Sowden—E. I. Bedford—Trial—Thos. Ward—Huddersfield—Bernard Ward—A. Wood—Josephus—B. P. Charley—Ferdinand—P. R. D.—Kapo—Civis—Laura—M. P.—W. Anderson—Ashford—B. B. Seale—F. M. P., of Dublin—E. Fran, of Lyons—Marco—D. D.—Captain M. Paisley—W. J. J. K.—Pip—W. M. Curtis—Isagh—C. B.—L. Sargent—and P. T. K., Ryde.

## PROBLEM NO. 1428.

Prize Problem of the *Toronto Globe* Tourney.

By Mr. GEORGE GROVES.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## THE MATCH BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

The following is said to be one of the best Games played at the great Chess meeting in Edinburgh.—(*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. Tait.)	BLACK (Mr. W. N. Walker.)	WHITE (Mr. Tait.)	BLACK (Mr. W. N. Walker.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	24. P takes P	
2. P to Q B 3rd			

This is much inferior to the customary move of Kt to K B 3rd, or P to Q 4th.

3. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	25. K to Kt sq	Q to K R 5th (ch)
4. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th		P takes P

The advance of this Pawn allowed Black to gain a superiority very speedily, the position now being one in the French opening favourable to the second player.

5. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	26. Q to Q sq	K to R 2nd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K B 4th	27. R to Q R 3rd	R to K Kt sq

An error which diminished the advantage he had already acquired.

7. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd	28. R to K B 4th	Q to Q sq
8. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 4th	29. B to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 4th
9. P to Q R 4th		30. B to K sq	Kt to K 5th

Here, and at one or two other stages of the conflict, White appears to lose time.

10. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	31. B to K R 4th	Q R to K Kt 2nd
11. Castles	Castles on K's side	32. R to K 3rd	Q to K B 2nd
12. Kt to Q R 3rd	R to Q B sq	33. Q to Q B 2nd	

Mr. Tait struggles gallantly to release himself, but his opponent's hold is now too firm to be shaken off.

13. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to Q sq	34. R to K 2nd	Q takes K R P
14. B takes B	R takes B	35. B to K B 6th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
15. Kt to Q R 3rd	Q B P takes P	36. R to K R 4th	Q to K B 6th

Bad enough, but what else could he do? The game was evidently irretrievable.

16. P takes P	B takes K Kt	37. B takes R	R takes B
17. P takes B	K Kt to K B 2nd	38. Q to Q B sq	
18. Kt to Q Kt 5th	R to Q 2nd	39. Q to K B sq	P to K R 4th
19. P to K R 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	40. K takes Q	Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)
20. P to K R 5th	Q to Q sq	41. K to K sq	Kt takes R
21. P to K R 6th	P to K R 3rd	42. K takes Kt	R takes P (ch)

An effective rejoinder.

23. Q to Q 2nd and after a few more moves White resigned.

## CHESS AT CUPAR, FIFE.

One of thirteen Games played simultaneously by Mr. ROSENTHAL at the Cupar Chess Club.—(*Muzio Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. Rosenthal.)	WHITE (Mr. Walker.)	BLACK (Mr. Rosenthal.)	WHITE (Mr. Walker.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K 6th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	28. R to K sq	P to K B 5th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	29. R to K 2nd	R to Q B 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	30. Kt to K B 6th	Q to K Kt 3rd
5. Castles	P takes Kt	31. Q to K B 8th	K to Q B 2nd

If he had played his Rook to B 3rd, the result would have been the same. For, suppose:—

6. Q takes P	Q to K B 3rd	32. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to B 3rd
7. P takes P	Q takes P		
8. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd	33. Q to K 6th	R to Q sq
9. B to Q 2nd	Bt to K 2nd	34. R takes Kt	B to K B 2nd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd		
11. Q R to K sq	Q to K B 4th	35. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
12. Kt to Q 5th	R to K sq	36. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to R 4th
13. B to Q B 3rd	B to K sq	37. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	and mate next move.
14. B to K B 6th	B to K Kt 4th		
15. B takes B	Q takes B	38. R to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
16. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K 4th	39. R to R 3rd (ch)	K to R 4th
		40. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
17. Q to K 4th	Kt takes B	41. R to R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 5th
18. P takes Kt	P to K B 4th	42. K takes Kt	R takes P (ch)
19. Q to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd		
20. P to Q B 5th	Q to K R 3rd		
21. K to R sq	B to Q 2nd		
22. P takes P	P takes P		
23. R to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
24. R takes R (ch)	B takes R		
25. Q to K R 5th	Kt to K 4th		
26. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K Kt 5th		

He should have moved his King to Q B sq.

If he had captured the Rook, then followed:—

35. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
36. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to R 4th
37. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	and mate next move.

38. R to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
39. R to R 3rd (ch)	K to R 4th
40. Q to Q 4th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
41. R to R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 5th
42. K takes Kt	R takes P (ch)

Resigns.

**BLINDFOLD CHESS-MATCH.**—A few days since Mr. Blackburne played six games simultaneously, and without seeing a chessboard, against six members of the Bermondsey Chess Club. The result was as follows:—

Blackburne	0	Dredge	1
	0	Beardell	1
	1	Ball	0
	1	Haleman	0
	1	Dawkins	0
	1	Freeman	0

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

"In the multitude of" race-meetings there is by no means a certainty of good sport, and last week was a good example of this truth, as in glancing over the various fixtures we can find nothing of more than passing interest. The Newcastle meeting was somewhat unsatisfactory, for the Northumberland Plate, which the north-countrymen seem to consider second only to the Leger, and more important than the Derby, was completely spoilt by the accident to Christopher Sly and the manner in which The Dwarf was disappointed in the race, but for which the two three-year-olds would probably have finished first and second. Then the starting, which was undertaken by an amateur, was very bad; indeed, in the Seaton Delaval Stakes Hunsdon, an own brother to Falkland, got away with a lead of at least fifty yards, and of course was never caught. The race, however, remains in abeyance, as the trainer of the second horse, after an ineffectual protest to the stewards, has appealed to the Jockey Club. Perfume was about the only high-class animal that ran at Worcester, and she was rewarded by securing three races; and there seems to have been a lively little meeting in the New Forest, the spectators amusing themselves by unhorsing a jockey whose riding was suspicious and tearing his jacket to ribbons. The match between Favonius and Jack Spigot has been altered into a sweepstakes of £200 each, and Sterling has been allowed to join in. Should all three come to the post the race will be most interesting; and, as all of them were omitted from the St. Leger nominations, there seems a good chance that they will do so.

Mr. Blenkiron had a very fine day for his second sale, but the company that assembled was unusually small. However, forty lots were got rid of for 4540 gs., or at an average of about 113 gs. This seems rather low; but many of the animals were very moderate, and the cracks were disposed of at the first sale. A filly by Saunterer or Blair Athol—Bianca made 500 gs., the highest price of the day; and then came a black colt by St. Albans—Alcester, and an own sister to Bonnie Katie, which realised 420 gs. apiece.

For a wonder, Henley Regatta was favoured with magnificent weather, and it is therefore almost unnecessary to say that the annual fête was an immense success. The London Rowing Club was a little more fortunate than last year, as the stewards' challenge cup and silver goblets fell to it; but its representatives still seem fond of second place, as they occupied that unpleasant position in the grand challenge cup (again won by the Oxford Etonians) and the Thames challenge cup. The last-mentioned race fell to that rising young club the Ino, which sent a boat to Henley for the first time, and was well rewarded for its pluck. The Diamond Sculls produced something of a surprise, as, though well-known scullers like Long, Goldie, and Slater competed, none of them had the least chance against W. Fawcus, an amateur from the Tyne, who won without the slightest effort. The almost invincible Closes suffered defeat in the Silver Goblets, as Long and Gulston seemed altogether too much for them. The Dublin men were indefatigable—almost too much so, in fact, as some of them appeared in almost every race, and, with a little more judgment, they would probably have taken back a prize or two with them.

The match between the Gentlemen and Players of the South, which ended on Saturday in a victory for the latter by three runs, was one of the most extraordinary ever played. The four innings produced 1139 runs, the largest number on record, being three more than the gigantic total obtained in this very same match in 1869. On the former occasion Mr. W. G. Grace made huge scores; while last week he was "not himself at all," and could only put together 15 at two attempts. Perhaps the great feature of the contest was the marvellous hitting of Mr. Thornton, who scored 92. For the Players Charlwood made 77 and 37, and Pooley played a faultless innings of 125; while Mr. Yardley and Mr. Hadow with 60 a piece, Mr. Fryer (76), Mr. G. F. Grace (55), and Mr. Howell (47 and 30) did good service for their side.

Lord Wrottesley has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, in the place of Lord Lichfield, who has resigned.

Mr. G. E. Street, architect, has been elected a Royal Academician. He has long been connected with the Academy as an Associate.

A very decided improvement in the health of Mr. Childers is reported. The right hon. gentleman is now at Bormio, in the north of Italy.

The island of Mull was connected with the mainland, yesterday week, by means of a submarine cable, landed near Oban.

The valuable library of the late Professor de Morgan has been purchased by Lord Overstone and presented to the University of London.

The Earl of Pembroke, who for a considerable time past has been travelling abroad, arrived, last Saturday, at Wilton, to enter into possession of the extensive estates of which he is the heir, and was received by his tenants and the inhabitants of the town in the most enthusiastic manner and presented with an address.

The *Melbourne Argus* records a terrible tale of hunger, suffering, and exhaustion. A young man of the name of William Roberts, of twenty-five years of age, and a recent arrival in Melbourne from England, left that city for the interior, in the hope of obtaining employment at his trade as a carpenter. While looking for work on the Lachlan he got lost in a dense mallee scrub, from which it appeared impossible that he could ever escape. Day after day, while the light lasted, he plodded painfully onwards; but no sign of road, fence, or human habitation could he meet with; and as each night as it passed found him weaker and weaker, from exhaustion and want of food, the conviction grew upon him that his doom had been sealed, and that in another day or two at the most he would have to sink down and perish slowly of starvation in the inhospitable scrub. One day he contrived to catch a quail, which he was obliged to devour raw; and another day, upon an old cattle camp he came across a number of mushrooms; but with these exceptions no food of any kind ever passed his lips. On the eleventh day, when hope of escape had almost deserted him, he came in sight of Gorman's-hill Station West, belonging to Messrs. Wood and Walsh; and, with his clothes all torn to ribbons in his wanderings through the scrub, his boots nearly worn from his feet, his features pinched in by famine, his frame reduced to a skeleton, and his eyes sunk deeply into his head, he tottered like a spectre to the door and earnestly begged for food. Here every care and attention that his state required were hospitably bestowed upon him. He was at once placed in bed and cautiously supplied with such food as it was safe to give him; but he had become so weak and was so terribly reduced that ten days elapsed before he sufficiently recovered to be able to get about again. From the place where he first left the road to the Gorman's-hill Station is but twenty-four miles, though it took him eleven days to walk the distance.



### "YOUNG ENGLAND'S SISTER."

It may be remembered that we last year engraved a pleasing statuette by Mr. Halse, from the Royal Academy Exhibition, of a little boy in knickerbockers standing beside his cricket bat, intently reading a book, which statue the sculptor put forth as an ideal of "Young England," his meaning being further indicated by the following lines:—

Not prone to pastime at the cost of mind,  
Nor studious at the cost of foot and hand,  
Fit hours he gives alike to thow and thought,  
In healthful alternation wisely planned.

We now engrave Mr. Halse's companion work in the present exhibition at Burlington House—"Young England's Sister"—and as a very appropriate companion will it, we believe, be accepted. The quotation now given is equally apt, and the artist's intention is fully suggested thereby:—

The frolic ended, Annie turns aside  
To the loved culture of her dawning art;  
And, wrapt in study, gravely views the scene  
In which erewhile she took so gay a part.

### "AN INCIDENT IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1792."

The reader must have been often struck with the extraordinary resemblance of innumerable events and incidents in the recent insurrection at Paris to those of the first great Revolution. The insurrection was even more destructive to life and far more to property during its continuance; and if it had run its full course, if the "enemy" had not been "at the gate," we should, in all probability, have seen repeated the more loathsome and obscene barbarities, and wholesale butchery of prisoners and suspects, which marked the worst period of the Revolution. In the history of 1792 there are, moreover, some few bright pages recording deeds of heroic virtue, and of angelic self-sacrifice.

An illustration of one of those bright pages we have engraved from a picture by Mr. Ouless, a very promising young artist, whose work is not likely to receive the general admiration it richly merits, placed as it is above "the line" in an angle of one of the Burlington-House galleries. Marquis Cazotte, the aged figure in the picture, was a *spirituel visionnaire*, an author of opéras comiques and of the romance of the "Diable Amoureux." He was, however, not the less a hated aristocrat; and there were, besides, written proofs against both him and his daughter of Royalist plotting. These were the crimes for which he was seized and conducted to the prison of L'Abbaye, as here represented. There was small chance of saving him; he was virtually doomed to die. Because this was, be it remembered, at the period of the commencement of the horrors of the "hundred hours," when upwards of one thousand condemned aristocrats, Royalists, and priests were led out of their prisons to fall under the murderous pikes of the rabble which beset the doors; when the terrible, yet sometimes capriciously-merciful, Maillard was chief judge at L'Abbaye—horrors which, as Carlyle says, are "to be reckoned with Bartholomew butchery, Armagnac massacres, Sicilian vespers, or whatsoever is savagest in the annals of this world." To again quote Carlyle, in the words given by the painter himself in the catalogue:—"Poor old M. de Cazotte is seized; his young, loved daughter with him. With young tears hardly suppressed,

and old, wavering weakness rousing itself once more." Michelet states that Maillard allowed the daughter the favour of assisting at the judgment and the massacre, and to circulate freely. The courageous girl profited by the liberty accorded to gain the goodwill of the murderers; she charmed them, she won their hearts by the passionate eloquence of her pleading; and when her father was brought up for judgment none was found who wished to kill him, and both were liberated. Yet he was again seized, and in ten days the grand tribunal, more merciless than the mob, or not influenced by the same piteous appeals, condemned the old Marquis to die, and he perished on the scaffold, bequeathing to his daughter—all he could bequeath—a lock of his grey hair. With the touching instance of filial devotion afforded by Mdle. de Cazotte is always associated that of Mdle. Sombreuil, who obtained the release of her father after he had been condemned, but only after undergoing the horrible penance of being made to drink from a cup of blood—the "blood of aristocrats!"

### "DANGER IN THE DESERT."

It is a good many years ago since Mr. Carl Haag, for the first time, we believe, made acquaintance with desert life, in that Oriental journey in which he penetrated as far as Palmyra, the "Queen of the Desert;" yet, as in the case of other artists who have acquired a like experience, the desert and its nomadic races seem to have maintained a fascination over his mind beyond all the impressions he has received elsewhere. He has painted the picturesque peasantry of Italy, the still glorious ruins of



"YOUNG ENGLAND'S SISTER," BY G. HALSE  
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



"GRIEF," BY R. SIEMERING, BERLIN, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION

Athens, the primitive interiors and people of the Bavarian highlands, and courtly scenes in highlands nearer home, yet, to the best of our recollection, his most important and powerful drawings owe their subjects to the deserts of Syria. It must be admitted that in those desert costumes are still worn of unrivalled picturesqueness and of immemorial antiquity; that there are to be found types of character, in face and form, of singular and exquisite refinement; and that there, also, the modes of life are necessarily chequered with numerous incidents suitable for artistic treatment.

The picture we now engrave from the Old Water-Colour Society's exhibition is one of the interesting series of Eastern illustrations to which we allude—a series of drawings which, for largeness of scale and force of effect, has seldom been equalled in the medium of water colours. The present work might serve as a fitting pendant to one we engraved some years ago, representing an idyllic scene of family happiness in the desert. Here the peace of a similar family is imperilled, and their very lives menaced by roving Bedawees of the more lawless tribes, direct descendants, it would seem, of Ishmael, whose "hand should be against every man, and every man's hand against him." The Bedawees generally move from place to place in whole tribes. Yet not unfrequently they are to be met as single wanderers—a camel carrying the wife and child, or children, the provisions, and the small property of the family, and the man walking by its side armed with a long gun and sword, and sometimes, though not often, also wearing a pistol or yataghan in his girdle. These stray nomads are more readily available for pictorial representation than whole caravans. They have, besides, an air of greater daring. Their firm step, their keen, bold features; their restless, watchful eye; the wife's entire confidence in her husband's protection, and the children's innocence and unconsciousness of danger, convey at a glance striking suggestions of their life. manifold are the dangers they incur; far more than beset whole tribes. Every rock, sand-heap, or other projection may conceal a lurking foe. The man can never be quite at ease; his eye ceaselessly scans the desert plain; his ear is on the alert for every sound. After an exhausting journey of many days he may, on approaching a well in hope of obtaining a fresh supply of water, find it surrounded by a hostile tribe, and be compelled to hide at a distance, sometimes perhaps till it is too late. At night the only bed for himself and his family must be the desert sand; no tent must protect them from the chill night winds, for that might betray him to enemies who are ever on the watch to capture and enslave him and his dear ones.

The Bedawee before us has made his dispositions for a halt at evening, on his journey over the far-reaching and trackless desert. The tired camel, the "ship" of the sandy seas, being brought to a stand, lies down; and the man, according to custom, has "hobbled" one of his legs, to prevent the creature rising when freed from his living load, and bolting, leaving those behind to perish. The mother, also, has been giving suck to her babe; when, lo! on the horizon suddenly loom, through the gathering mists of evening, the forms of horsemen; they swiftly approach, they charge towards the inoffensive travellers with levelled lances and hostile gestures; they are evidently marauders of the desert, bent on robbery and ready for murder. There is no possibility of escape—there is nothing to be done but to stand on the defensive. So the man steps courageously forth with his firelock, his finger on the trigger; he must not miss his aim,

for there will be no time to reload, and he will be unequally matched, with only his sword to parry the lance-thrusts. But his heart will not fail him; his trust is in Allah, and, to give the words of Shakspeare quoted by Mr. Haag:—

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.

Woe to the assailant who approaches too near! In all likelihood, however, they will sheer off on seeing the bold front of their intended victim. Meanwhile the wife (whose beauty may be the chief cause of the attack) seeks shelter for herself and child beside the camel as behind a castle wall. She is naturally alarmed; but she trusts in the well-tried bravery of her lord, and she presses her babe to her bosom, prepared to die in its defence. This picture, though of a desert scene, may suggest analogies with human life generally under all conditions; for is not man the natural head, protector, and defender of his family? Is not woman his confiding, faithful companion, and a devoted, tender mother to her offspring?

### "GRIEF."

This is one of four bas-relief medallions in the Academy Exhibition by R. Siemering, of Berlin, a German sculptor of repute. "Grief" is treated in a second medallion, while "Justice" and "Love" are the themes of two others. These roundels are very effectively bold in relief, their treatment is marked by feeling, taste, and knowledge, and they are well suited either for isolated ornament or for architectural embellishment. The lines of the present composition are particularly happy and harmonise perfectly with the bounding circular mouldings.





Entered at Stationers' Hall.

LEIGHTON, BROTHERS.

GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

FROM A DRAWING BY W. FYFE.